THE PACIFIC.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General news.
It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.
Published THURSDAY MORNINGS, by Rev. J. H. Warren and Rev. P. G. Buchanan, for the Trustees, at the office of Towne & Bacon, Printers, 538 Clay street, opposite Leidesdorff.
TERMS.—For one year, payable in advance, $5 00. For Six Months, payable in advance, $3 00. Ten copies, $30 00.
☞ All Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to "The Pacific;" and those regarding the editorial department to Rev. J. H. Warren.
Notice to Scribscribers and Postmasters.—The legal Postage on The Pacific for six months, is 12½ cents *and no more*, to be paid in advance by the subscriber at the office of delivery—to the Atlantic States, the Postage is 25 cents, payable also in advance at the office of delivery.



For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty
To falter would be sin.

"OURS"

The following stanzas were written by Brigadier General Lander, on hearing that the Confederate troops had said—alluding to the battle of Ball's Bluff, where the lamented Baker fell—"that fewer of the Massachusetts officers would have been killed if they had not been too proud to surrender."

Aye, deem us proud, for we are more
Than proud of all our mighty dead;
Proud of the bleak and rock-bound shore
A crowned oppressor cannot tread.

Proud of each rock, and wood, and glen,
Of every river, lake and plain;
Proud of the calm and earnest men
Who claim the right and will to reign.

Proud of the men who gave us birth,
Who battled with the stormy wave,
To sweep the red men from the earth,
And build their homes upon his grave.

Proud of the holy summer morn,
They traced in blood upon its sod
The rights of freemen yet unborn;
Proud of their language and their God.

Proud, that beneath our proudest dome,
And round the cottage-cradled hearth,
There is a welcome and a home
For every stricken race on earth.

Proud, that yon slowly sinking sun
Saw drowning lips grow white in prayer
O'er such brief acts of duty done
As honor gathers from despair.

Pride, 'tis our watchword, "Clear the boats!"
"Holmes, Putnam, Bartlett, Pierson—Here!"
And while this crazy wherry floats,
"Let's save our wounded," cries Revere.

Old State—some souls are rudely sped—
This record for thy Twentieth corps,
Imprisoned, wounded, dying, dead,
It only asks: "Has Sparta more?"

THE SHOEMAKER IN SPAIN.

A minister of the Gospel, who resided for a time at Gibraltar, made several excursions into the Spanish territory for the purpose of distributing a few Bibles and Testaments in that unhappy country, where the power of the apostate church of Rome is so great, that the poor priest-ridden people dare not read God's Word. At one time, he visited the house of a shoemaker, with whom he held very pleasing conversation. He found this poor man of an inquiring mind, greatly dissatisfied with the existing state of things, and yet unable to see any door of hope, or any prospect of remedy for the wrongs and woes of his country. He stated that he and a number of his friends were in the habit of meeting together every week, and discussing public affairs, when politics were talked over; but they generally left off as they began, such discussions seldom proving very profitable.

"Why do you not get the Bible and read that?" said the minister.

"Ah!" replied the shoemaker, "I wish I could get it; but the priests take care we poor Spaniards shall not have the Bible."

"Well, now," said the minister, "I know the risk I am running, and that if the priests learn that I am here distributing copies of God's Word, I shall be stiletted before I get back to Gibraltar; but I think I can trust you. Would you really like a Bible to read?"

"There is nothing I should like so much," was the reply.

A copy was then given to him, which he received with evident delight, and with many expressions of gratitude. On being asked if his friends who met with him during the week would also like copies, he declared that they would be highly prized and diligently read, and he received several more books for their use. The minister gave him a few parting words of exhortation, told him where he might be found, and after distributing the remainder of his little volumes, reached Gibraltar in safety.

Some weeks after this, the minister sat alone in his room, having told the servant that no one was to be admitted to see him, as he was engaged in study. During the day, however, a Spanish peasant, dressed in his gay holiday attire, called at the house and asked to see the minister. He was told he could not be seen, as he had given orders that he was not to be disturbed.

"Oh, but," said the Spaniard, "I think if you tell him that a man to whom he gave a Bible has come a long distance to see him, he will not deny me."

Struck with the earnestness of the man, the servant at length consented to go with a message to his master, and said that a person was at the door who would not be denied. The peasant was therefore shown up into the minister's room.

"Don't you remember me, sir?" was the exclamation of the Spaniard, on perceiving he was not recognized; "don't you remember me, sir, calling at the house of a shoemaker a few weeks ago, and leaving him some Bibles?"

"Yes," replied the minister; "but I really did not recognize you again in your smart holiday dress."

The man then began to tell what joy the Bibles had caused to himself and his friends, and that now, instead of meeting to talk politics, they met to read the Word of God together, and that in the volume of truth they saw the true remedy for all the ills that afflicted their country. After the heartfelt expression of many thanks, the shoemaker concluded by saying, "As a mark of my gratitude for your coming, at the risk of your own life, to bring me the precious Bible, I have brought you, sir, a pair of shoes, which I hope you will accept."

"Well," said the good minister, "it is very kind of you, but I fear your good intentions may not be of much service, for the shoes will probably not fit me."

"Oh yes, sir, I think they will, if you will try them."

The trial was made, and the shoes were found an excellent fit; and on the man's being asked how he had guessed the size so accurately, he replied, "I knew, sir, after you left my house you had to pass over some soft clay, so I followed you, and from your footprints I took the size of your foot, which enabled me to make you the shoes, which I hope you will wear as a mark of my gratitude for the Book you gave me."

Surely, there is hope for poor Spain, when it is thus that her sons appreciate the Word of God, though for centuries deprived of its light and truth.—*From "The Book and its Mission."*

DARK CHURCHES.

Our homes and churches are filled with artificial darkness. Whence came the idea? It in no respect resembles the dark veil kind heaven draws over us, silently and tenderly at night. "God said, Let there be light:" and He made a great light "to rule the day." What force and meaning in that comprehensive expression,—"to rule the day!" Why should any mortal rebel against such cheering, life-giving, benign rule? Why seek "darkness rather than light," when "Father of Lights" is one of the sublimest names of Deity.

We do not know what plea can be offered on behalf of gloom and darkness, but we do believe, if a court should be held, and health, wisdom and happiness called to the bench, and twelve good men and true could be found to serve in the cause of suffering humanity, the verdict would run somehow thus—let every obstacle be removed from the path of the sunshine, and liberty given it to visit and abide in every house—to illumine the place of God's sanctuary—to give hope and courage to the sorrowing—to be help and healing to the sick—to "kiss roses into the cheeks of the little children—to warm the wan face of old age with its serene and genial glow."

A preacher has greater influence over his audience, if he has light enough to see into their eyes, and the people need, along with the words of their pastor, to catch the gleam of his visual organs; both are aided by seeing literally "eye to eye."

In a church so dark that it is barely possible to read the hymns, and in some cases this is not possible, the mysterious and powerful influence of the human eye is wholly lost. Who does not love to look upon the faces of his fellow-worshipers, and note the changes of expression that pass over them, as they listen to the good news of salvation, or the literary essay, the dry moral lecture, or the showy and high sounding political oration, as the case may be?

The light of the sun is far richer decoration for the palace-like church, or the costly dwelling, than all the frescoes, or carpets, or gorgeous drapery, that man ever made. If these devices of human art cannot bear the rays of their mighty rival, then it were far better they should fade away under his heavenly influences, than that man himself, God's wondrous handiwork, should grow weak, in the unnatural and unwholesome shadow his own folly and ignorance have cast over his path.

Does any one suppose that those who worship in a "dim," dark church are "religious" just in proportion as they "keep dark?" One would almost imagine this to be the case. There is a feeling with many that it is more "refined" to abide in shadow during the day, and to be fully visible only by gas-light.—*Boston Transcript.*

DIGGING UP OLD SINS.

There are Christians who spend much time lamenting past sins—sins of which they have repented, which God has forgiven, and which ought long ago to have been buried. This is a morbid or mistaken state of mind, and honors God as little as it comforts themselves. We do not speak of that sensitivness with which an ingenuous heart must ever be suffused at the remembrance of its own errors and ingratitude; but of that constant and unavailing recurrence to the past—that badly sentimental gloating over the old days of darkness, which fairly obscures the present sunshine, and beclouds the very light of our Father's smiling face. What can a Christian enjoy, who thus lives? What can he *do* for Jesus? What a condition of temptation it is, in which that blessed name loses its thrilling power, and the great salvation is virtually distrusted and set aside!

The root of this condition is unbelief. It is the old stumbling-block of distrust of Christ, and unconscious leaning upon ourselves, and our wretched moods of penitence and works of righteousness. The constant and doleful cry of those who are in this state is: There can be no forgiveness for me. But Jesus died for the chief of sinners—saith one who would be a comforter. Yes, replies the morbid disconsolate, but He cannot forgive sins as black as mine.

It might be well to assent to the proposition, and join in the desperate conclusion, for then the true nature of the deception would often appear, and the mourner might see that he was relying upon these very self-accusations as a sort of expiatory process, instead of Christ's meditation and sacrifice. So it is distrust of Him, and self-deceptiou, after all.

How would you feel if your child, having disobeyed you, but having repented and been forgiven, should still appear before you with tearful eyes and vehement self-accusings? Would you not say, My child, this is all past, and forgotten. I love you—I have forgiven you—cannot you believe it? And if the child should persist, would you not be grieved, and begin at length to chide it—not for the old fault, which was long ago dismissed, but for the present ungrateful refusal of forgiveness and consolation? That we may by no means misunderstand Him, God appears to us in the Bible, without reservation, as a Father, and says, "If ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask Him?" And our Saviour hath confirmed this word, which He himself spake unto us, through the Apostles, saying "There is, therefore, now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus." "And you hath He quickened—having forgiven you all trespasses; blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, *and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross.*"

Wise distrust is the parent of security.

CRACKING SHINS.

We remember well in the days of our childhood of hearing our grandmother's kinky-headed little contrabands boasting that it "felt so good," to have their shins cracked with a hard stick. The little monkeys could not exactly explain the thing, that it was the contrasted absence of pain with the immediate, momentary, acute suffering of the stroke. We didn't experiment as we do in later years, as to the doctoring business. We were abundantly content with the "faith" without the "works." Matthew Vasar, the great Poughkeepsie philanthropist, said the other day to a friend, that he "felt like a new man; as if a mountain-weight were lifted from his shoulders," on the occasion of his putting his name to a document which relieved him of the four hundred and eight thousand dollars which he had appropriated to the building, establishment, and support of an Institution in his neighborhood, for the improvement and elevation of the young, and which is in such rapid process of completion, under the energetic, systematic, and judicious management of his old neighbor and friend, Mr. Dubois.

Now, we haven't the least mite of a doubt that a great many of our readers would, at this moment, experience a more beatific sense of "relief" than ever Mr. Vasar did, in being invested with one tenth part of the number of dollars aforesaid, as a free gift. But we are anxious to open up to every honest-hearted reader a source of pleasure quite as soul-delighting as in Mr. Vasar's case; far more ennobling than in the latter; and equally as "striking" as in the matter of shin-bones. It is simply this: take every dollar you can "rake and scrape" without borrowing; do it on the instant; and pay as many debts as it is possible for you to do, beginning with the smallest; and if you get home with every "hole stopped," although you may not have a single mill left, the deliciousness of your happiness, by reason of the contrast between suffering innumerable and distressing duns, and perfect exemption therefrom, will be in exact proportion to the justness, honesty, and goodness of your heart.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE SEA BREEZE IN THE TROPICS.

In the summer of the southern hemisphere, the sea breeze is more powerfully developed at Valparaiso than at any other place known to Captain Maury. Here, regularly in the afternoon, at this season, the sea breeze blows furiously; pebbles are torn up from the walks and whirled about the streets; people seek shelter; the Almendral is deserted, business interrupted, and all communication from the shipping to the shore is cut off. Suddenly the winds and the sea, as if they had again heard the voice of rebuke, are hushed, and there is a great calm. The lull that follows is delightful. The sky is without a cloud; the atmosphere is transparency itself; the Andes seem to draw near; the climate, always mild and soft, becomes now doubly sweet by the contrast. The evening invites abroad, and the population sally forth, the ladies in ball costume, for now there is not wind enough to disarrange the lightest curl. In the southern summer, this change takes place day after day with the utmost regularity; and yet the calm always seems to surprise, and to come before one has time to realise that the furious sea wind could so soon be hushed.

The cause of land and sea breeze is obvious. When a fire is kindled on the hearth, we may, if we will observe the moats floating in the room, see that those nearest to the chimney are the first to feel the draught and to obey it they are drawn into the blaze. The circle of inflowing air is gradually enlarged, until it is scarcely perceived in the remote parts of the room. Now the land is the hearth; the rays of the sun, the fire; and the sea, with its cool and calm air, the room; we have thus at our firesides the sea breeze in miniature. When the sun goes down, the fire ceases: then the dry land commences to give off its surplus heat by radiation, so that by dew-fall it and the air above it are cooled below the sea temperature. The atmosphere on the land thus becomes heavier than on the sea, and consequently there is a wind seaward which we call the land breeze.

Deference to Rank among Marshall Islanders.

"Honor thy father and thy mother," is a command which God gave to Moses upon Sinai. The Marshall Islanders reverse this law, and inculcate the principle, "Parents, honor your children." The oldest son of a family rules the household. He is never checked or restrained, but his will is law and his caprice the rule. While visiting Mr. Doane's family, we noticed a chief pass some food to his little son, which had been given him by Mr. Doane. The father did not even taste of the food, before offering it to his son. We were informed that should the oldest son even kill his father, or any member of his family, he would not be called to account!

One of the most serious difficulties into which Mr. Doane has ever been brought, was when he unintentionally treated the oldest son of a high chief, in a manner which was interpreted as an insult by the chief. The lad insulted was a young *sans culotte* offspring of the highest blood. His father fired up and threatened. He defied the terrors of a man-of-war! He intimated that the missionary's life might be the forfeiture, or that he might be *disposed of* as so many other foreigners had been! Mr. Doane calmly remonstrated. The chief then intimated that a present would appease his wrath and restore the insulted honor of his son. "No," said the missionary," "I came here to teach you, not to make you presents." He then pointed out to him the law of God, and read the ten commandments, closing the interview with prayer, as described in another part of the sketches.

Jealousy respecting rank is not confined to rulers and princes of enlightened and civilized nations We have never known stronger feelings manifested among any people upon this subject, than among the naked savages of the Marshall Islands. A line marked and distinct is drawn between chiefs and common people. There is no crossing that with impunity. We asked the Rev. Mr. Doane, what crimes were punishable? He replied, "None but insult to chiefs." The death penalty is not unfrequently inflicted for this crime. Only a few days before our arrival at Ebon, a young man was put to death, on the merest suspicion, and after his death it was ascertained that he was innocent.

While the chiefs are so very jealous upon this subject, still they mingle among their people, and outwardly but slight deference is paid to the chiefs.

Among the chiefs, everything, in regard to rank, depends upon who was a chief's mother. The female gives rank. Their ideas and laws respecting marriage are very peculiar. A chief of the first class must marry a woman of the second class, and their children will be second class chiefs. A first class woman must marry a second class chief, and their children will belong to the first class. These rules are rigidly enforced. Polygamy exists among them. Some have as many as four or five wives, although we heard of none who carried their ideas of polygamy to the extent of Brigham Young and his followers.—*Morning Star Papers.*

THE BIBLE TRIED BY A JURY.

In Lower Canada, a few months ago, a French Canadian bought a New Testament from one of the agents or missionaries of the French Canadian Missionary Society. The man, very much alarmed by being told next day by several persons that it was a Protestant book, and ought to be burned, as the priest directed, hit upon a singular expedient to solve his doubts, and invited all the neighbors to come to his house the next evening to decide whether the book was good or bad. Being met, they sat like a jury upon the New Testament, and it was agreed that if the book was found bad, it would be instantly committed to the flames; but if pronounced good, the owner should be allowed to keep it undisturbed. The whole evening was spent in reading it aloud, and the unanimous decision was, that the book, being good, should be kept!—*The Dial.*

Sentiments of Distinguished Men respecting the Bible.

"I can scarce think any pains misspent that bring me in solid evidence of that great truth, that the Scripture is the Word of God, which is indeed the grand fundamental. And I use the Scriptures, not as an arsenal to be resorted to only for arms and weapons to defend this or that party, or to defeat its enemies; but as a matchless temple, where I delight to be, to contemplate the beauty, the symmetry, and the magnificence of the structure, and to increase my awe, and to excite my devotion to the Deity there preached and adorned."—*Robert Boyle.*

"I can truly affirm of myself, that my studies have been profitable and availing to me, only so far as I have endeavored to use all my other knowledge as a glass, enabling me to receive more light in a wider field of vision from the Word of God."—*Samuel Taylor Coleridge.*

"This volume alone deserves to occupy the tongue, the eyes, the ears, the hearts of all."—*Martin Luther.*

"Neglect not the reading of the Bible. Nothing so nourishes the heart, and enriches the mind, as the reading of this Holy Book."—*Theonas to Lucian.*

CONVICTION OF CONSCIENCE.

"And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one."—John iii: 8.

A few years ago, a man traveling in Ireland, being benighted, opened a cabin door, and requested permission to lodge there, which was granted. The poor man who inhabited the house was, according to his usual custom, reading a chapter of the Bible to his family. When the stranger was seated, he resumed his reading, and having prayed, the family retired to rest. In the morning the same thing again took place, which seemed to excite the attention of the stranger. On rising from their knees, the stranger thanked his kind host for his hospitality, and informed him that he had traveled into that part of the country in order to attend a fair, for the wicked purpose of passing bad money; that he brought with him base coin to the amount of four pounds; that this was the first time he had taken up such a practice, but that what he had heard in the cabin had made such an impression on his mind, that he had resolved it should be the last. He then took out of his pocket a small bag, containing the counterfeits, and threw it into the fire.—*Ladies' Rep.*

Liberty and its Great Foundation.

In his noble epistle to his king and for his country, the Prince of Orange said, "The tyrant would rather stain every river and brook with our blood, and hang our bodies upon every tree in the country, than not feed to the full his vengeance, and steep himself to the lips in our misery. Therefore have we taken up arms against the Duke of Alva and his adherents, to free ourselves, our wives and our children, from his blood-thirsty hands. If he prove too strong for us, we will rather die an honorable death and leave a praiseworthy fame, than bend our necks, and reduce our dear fatherland to such slavery. Herein are all our lives pledged to each other, to stand every siege, to dare the utmost, to endure every possible misery; yea, rather to set fire to all our homes and be consumed with them into ashes together, than ever submit to the decrees of the tyrant."

The historian well adds: "These were brave words, and destined to be bravely fulfilled, as the life and death of the writer, and the records of his country proved, from generation unto generation. If we seek for the mainspring of the energy which thus sustained the Prince in the unequal conflict to which he had devoted his life, we shall find it in the one pervading principle of his nature—confidence in God.

He was the champion of the political rights of his country, but before all he was the defender of its religion. Liberty of conscience for his people was his first object. To establish Luther's maxim, that thoughts are toll-free, was his determination. Freedom of worship for all denominations, toleration for all forms of faith, this was the great good in his philosophy. For himself, he had now become a member of the Calvinist, or Reformed Church. He was never a dogmatist, however, and he sought in Christianity for that which unites rather han that which separates Christians."

RESULTS OF BAD PENMANSHIP.

People who wish to obtain favors of others ought to write their requests in a legible hand. Some ludicrous blunders have occurred from a neglect of this caution; and even the Iron Duke of England once made himself a laughing-stock by the unpardonable chirography of a lady. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post tells the story.

Mrs. J. C Loudon, widow of the celebrated landscape gardener, took a great delight in prosecuting the favorite studies of her husband's life. On one occasion, wishing to make some researches in the department of arboriculture, she wrote to the Duke of Wellington for permission to see his Waterloo beeches (the celebrated avenue planted on his estate to commemorate his greatest victory). Mrs. Loudon's chiography was none of the most legible—so that when the Duke read her letter, he mistook *beeches* for *breeches*, and supposed the epistle a request for the inspection of that indispensable garment worn by him on the field of Waterloo. At the signature he was again deceiued. The *u* in Mrs. Loudon's name he took for an *n*, and accordingly read the whole signature "J. C. London," which was none other than that of the Bishop of London himself. Accordingly, though much astonished at such a desire on the part of a grave dignitary, he wrote him in answer a note, which we may imagine created equal astonishment in the recipient:

"*My Lord*—My valet tells me that the breeches I wore at the battle of Waterloo were long ago given away to Mr. Benjamin Robert Hayden, for the purposes of his historical painting. Regretting deeply that I have not the breeches to show yonr lordship, I remain,

"Your lordship's very humble servant,
Wellington."

UNCLE SAMUEL'S TEETH.

Once on a time a mutiny arose among the teeth of a worthy man, in good health, and blessed with a sound constitution, commonly known as Uncle Sameul. The cutting-teeth, or *incisors*, and the eye-teeth, or *canines*, though not nearly so many, all counted, nor so large nor so strong as the grinders, and by no means so white, but, on the contraay, very much discolored, began to find fault with the grinders as not good company enough for them. The eye-teeth, being very sharp and fitted for seizing and tearing, and standing out taller than the rest, claimed to lead them. Presently, one of them complained that it ached very badly, and then another and another. Very soon the cutting-teeth, which pretended they were supplied by the same nerve, and were proud of it, began to ache also. They all agreed that it was the fault of the grinders.

About this time, Uncle Samuel, having used his old tooth-brush (which was never a good one, having no stiffness in the bristles) for four years, took a new one recommended to him by a great number of people as a homely, but useful article. Thereupon all the front-teeth, one after another, declared that Uncle Samuel meant to scour them white, which was a thing they would never submit to, though the whole civilized world was calling on them to do so. So they all insisted on getting out of the sockets in which they had grown and stood for so many years. But the wisdom-teeth spoke up for the others, and said:

"Nay, there be but twelve of you front teeth, and there be twenty of us grinders. We are the strongest, and a good deal nearest the muscles and the joint, but we cannot spare you. We have put up with your black stains, your jumping aches, and your snappish looks, and now we are not going to let you go, under the pretense that you are to be scrubbed white if you stay. You don't work half so hard as we do, but you can bite the food well enough, which we can grind so much better than you. We belong to each other. You must stay."

Thereupon the front-teeth, first the canines or dog-teeth, next the incisors or cutting-teeth, proceeded to declare themselves out of their sockets, and no longer belonging to the jaws of Uncle Samuel.

Then Uncle Samuel arose in his wrath, and shut his jaws tightly together, and swore that he would keep them shut till those aching and discolored teeth of his went to pieces in their sockets, if need were, rather than have them drawn, standing, as some of them did, at the very opening of his throat and stomach.

And now, if you will please to observe, all those teeth are beginning to ache worse than ever, and to decay very fast, so that it will take a great deal of gold to stop the holes that are forming in them. But the great white grinders are as sound as ever, and will remain so until Uncle Samuel thinks the time has come for opening his mouth. In the meantime they keep on grinding in a quiet way, though the others have had to stop biting for a long time. When Uncle Samuel opens his mouth, they will be as ready for work as ever; but those poor discolored teeth will be tender for a great while, and never be so strong as they were before they foolishly declared themselves out of their sockets.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

THE SCIENCE OF COMMON THINGS.

THE CHEMISTRY OF KNIVES AND FORKS.

"Good morning, Charles and John."

"Good morning, father. I wish you would tell us what everything on the table is composed of."

"Do you think that would be interesting?"

"Certainly, sir. I like to know what things are made of."

"Very well. Where shall we begin?"

"Why not begin with the table itself?"

"That would seem to be the proper place; but I think it better to begin with the knives and forks; you will understand why by and by. Do you know what substance knives are made of?"

"Iron, sir."

"What do you say, Charles?"

"Steel, sir; or iron and steel, I suppose."

"Yes, iron and steel. Do you see this little wrinkled place on the side of the blade near the handle? That is where the steel blade is welded to the iron shank. Steel can be made a great deal harder than iron, and consequently, when it is ground down to a very thin edge, it does not break away as iron would, so that the blade is made of steel and the shank of iron."

"Why do they not make the the whole of steel?"

"Steel is worth 16 or 17 cents per pound, and iron only 5 or 6 cents, and the manufacturers find it profitable to weld iron shanks to the blades, in order to save the trifling difference in the cost of the material. This is a striking instance of the extreme economy introduced into industrial operations of the present day."

"What is the difference between iron and steel?"

"Iron is pure metal, and, like all metals, it is a simple substance. All the matter of the earth is composed of a few simple elements. When I first attended lectures on chemistry, there were 44 of these elements known, but others are being constantly discovered, and they are now reckoned at 62, of which 47 are metals. How many of these metals do you know?"

"Iron, lead, copper, silver and gold. That is five."

"What is that sheet before the stove?"

"Oh! zinc."

"And what is that in the thermometer?"

"Mercury; that makes seven; and brass."

"No. Brass is not a simple metal. It is a mixture of copper and zinc. Mixtures of metals are called alloys. There are three more metals besides those which you have named, that are of importance—tin, platinum, and aluminum. The others occur in such small quantities that it is of very little consequence whether you know anything about them or not."

"You have forgotten steel."

"No; steel is iron with a very little carbon in it."

"What is carbon?"

"Carbon is one of the 62 simple elements, and we see it in various forms. The diamond is pure carbon crystalized, and charcoal is almost pure carbon."

"How does a little carbon make iron so hard?"

"Nobody knows. That is one of the many mysteries that we meet with in nature. Indeed, the composition of steel has been a very difficult thing to ascertain. There is now a discussion going on whether it does not contain nitrogen in addition to carbon and iron. The quantity of carbon, however, has been learned, and it ranges in different varieties from 6-10 of one per cent to 1 3-4 per cent. Cast iron, which is still more brittle than steel, contains more carbon, the proportion ranging, in the different varieties, from 1 9-10 to 4 3-10 per cent."

"How is iron welded to steel?"

"The ends of both are heated to a white heat, much hotter than red heat, when the end of one is laid upon the end of the other, with a little borax sprinkled on them, and they are hammered and swedged together. After the knife is made, it has to be tempered. In this process it is first hardened as hard as it can be, by heating it red-hot, and plunging it into cold water. But this makes it so brittle that the edge would crumble right off; and to make it right for cutlery, a little of this brittleness has be taken out. This is done by moderately heating it again—'drawing the temper,' as it is called."

"What are forks composed of?"

"These forks are composed of German silver, covered on the outside with a very thin coating of pure silver."

"What is German silver?"

"German silver is an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, which are mixed in different proportions. The ordinary rule is 60 lbs. of copper to 25 of zinc, and 15 of nickel."

"What is nickel?"

"It is one of the simple metals. The new cent is an alloy of 88 lbs. of copper to 12 of nickel."

"How is the silver-plating on the forks fastened on?"

"Silver-plating is an art which it would take too long to describe now. The reason why I took knives and forks for the first subject in describing to you the several things on the table, is that the metals are all simple substances. We will begin with the simple substances, and go up to those which are more complex; this rule will require us to examine water next week." — *Scientific American.*

Titles in Russia.—The first Count Koutaissoff was a Circassian slave, butler to Paul, and created by him Baron, and then Count. When Souvaroff returned from his Italian campaign, in 1799, Koutaissoff was chosen to convey the Emperor's congratulation. The old warrior was not overpleased, and addressed the royal favorite thus:

"Excuse, my dear Count, an old man whose memory is the worse for wear; but I cannot call to mind the origin of your illustrious house—or perhaps you got your title for some great victory?"

"I never was a soldier, prince," replied the ex-valet.

"Then no doubt you have been an ambassador?"

"No."

"A minister?"

"Neither."

"Then what important post did you fill?"

"I had the honor of serving his majesty as butler."

"A very honorable capacity my dear count."

"Look you, Trochsa," said he; "I keep telling you again and again that you must give up drinking and stealing, and you won't listen to me. Now look at that gentleman; he has been a butler like yourself, but being neither a drunkard nor a thief, you see him now a Grand Equerry to his majesty, a knight of all the orders in Russia, and Count of the Empire. Follow his example!"

Ponder and weigh these words: "Christ Jesus, whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God; to declare, I say, at this time, his righteousness, that he might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus." (Romans iii: 24-26.) God set not forth Christ to be a propitiation to declare only his mercy in the forgiveness of sins. How? is there anything but mercy in the forgiveness of sins? Yes, there is something else, there is righteousness also; and therefore he hath set forth Christ to be a propitiation, that he might declare his righteousness; nay, see it repeated. "To declare, I say, his righteousness, that he might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus;" not that he might be merciful, but that he might be *just* in justifying him that believeth in Jesus. This text Luther had a great deal ado to understand, and he prayed much before he could get the right meaning of it.—*Ambrose.*

THE PACIFIC

REV. P. G. BUCHANAN,
FINANCIAL AND GENERAL AGENT.

T. W. Stobridge, Local Agent....Sacramento.
G. R. Codding, do ....Petaluma.
Rev. T. E. Taylor, do ....Columbia.
W. H. Rulofson, do ....Sonora.
Atwill & Co., do ....Virginia City.

☞ We would remind the friends of The Pacific that Towne & Bacon have the largest Printing Office in the State, and their continued favors will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

The Law of Newspapers.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME XI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862. NUMBER 6.

YOUTH'S.

WRITING COMPOSITION.

A schoolmaster told one of his smaller boys that he wanted him to write a composition.

"Oh, I can't sir; I dont know how," said the boy, in the greatest trouble.

"But you can *think*, can't you?" said the master.

"Oh, yes, sir."

"And you can *write* words, can't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, just think about something, and write down what you think, and bring it to me."

"Is that all?"

"Yes, that will be a composition. Now I will excuse you a little while, and you may take your slate and go out and the first thing that *interests* you, you think about it—what it is there for, what it is good for, what will become of it, &c., and write it down and bring to me."

The little boy went out, and after looking about some time, he at last came across a large turnip behind a barn, growing among some weeds. He stood and looked at it a few moments, and, though he never dreamed he was to become a distinguished poet, his thoughts began to come to him in a simple rhyme, and he wrote them down thus:

"Mr. Finney had a turnip,
And it grew behind the barn;
And it grew, and it grew,
But it ne'er did any harm.

And it grew and it grew,
Till it could grow no taller;
Then Mr. Finney pulled it up
And put it in his cellar.

And it lay, and it lay,
Till it there began to rot;
And his daughter Susie washed it,
And put it in the pot.

And it boiled, and it boiled,
As long as it was able;
Then his daughter Lizzie took it up,
And put it on the table.

Mr. Finney and his wife
Then both sat down to sup;
And they eat, and they eat,
Till they eat the turnip up."

The little boy brought in his composition, and when the master came to read it, and saw the evidence of talent in the boy, he could not refrain from tears.

"Now, then, boys and girls, don't get frightened at the thought of a composition, but find something that interests you, and write down what you think about it, and that will be a composition. You need not try to write in rhyme, unless you have a talent for it; for *poor* verses are a great deal poorer than poor prose.—*The Well-Spring.*

THE CRUMBS BELONG TO THE BIRDS.

One cold winter morning when the snow was deep upon the ground, and the frost had turned the rivers and brooks into solid ice, a happy family party were seated aronnd a well-supplied breakfast table. The youngest in the group was about six months old; but he was so muffled up in blankets that the children said he looked like an old man, and they insisted upon calling him "old fellow." The fire blazed, grandfather told stories, the cat purred, and the dog kept poking his nose up towards the table, and asked in dog-talk for something to eat.

At last the breakfast was over, and the children helped their mother to clear away the things. Sally took the bread; Laura carried off the coffee cups; each one took something, and John was told to shake the table cloth. He snatched it from table, and quickly shook it in the fire, at which all the family looked at him reproachfully, and asked him how he could do such a thing.

'Do what?' asked John.

'Why,' said Sally, 'you have robbed the birds. Mother, did you not say that the crumbs belonged to the birds?'

'Yes, my child,' said the mother, 'I have often told you never to waste a crumb. When I hear the crumbs crackling in the fire, I always think that some poor little robin is sitting on the tree outside, and has been robbed of its breakfast.'

'Look,' said Sally, who had gone to the window, 'there are several little birds waiting in the snow for the shaking of the table cover. Poor little things, how cold you look! But John has burned your breakfast.

'I should like to know,' said John, 'how it came to be their breakfast? They did nothing for it.'

'Just in the same way,' replied the mother, 'that the Lord Jesus became your Saviour. Because you *needed him.* God in heaven saw that we were lost, and he sent his Son to die for us. It was only because no one else could help us, that Jesus came from heaven. Those little birds needed the crumbs; they are cold and hungry; hear them now chirping as if in their simple way they were asking us for a few crumbs, begging us to shake the table cover, that they may pick up what falls from it.'

'But, if I had given them the crumbs they wouldn't have thanked me for it,' said John.

'Do you receive nothing for which you are not thankful?' asked his mother. 'But the birds are thankful, and when the snow has melted, the grass grown, and the leaves have come forth, the little birds will be outside the door to sing a sweet song of thankfulness.'

'Mother, I know I've done wrong,' said John at last. 'I knew it the moment it was done. But I was ashamed to own it. I'm like that little boy you were reading about, who said he didn't want to be naughty because, when he was naughty, it did *stick to him so.* May I give my dinner to the birds? It would only be fair, for I have robbed them of their breakfast. I can go without a meal better than they.'

'Yes, my son, you may give them what you choose; and you shall have your own dinner, too, just because you need it. But never in future forget that the crumbs belong to the birds; not because they earn it, not because they will be thankful, but because it ought to make us truly happy to show mercy to those who are helpless, and thus follow the example of our Saviour, who, just because we were lost, came to save us.'

The children and the "old fellow" all stood at the window while John went out, and with a tear on his cheek, broke up a large piece of bread for the birds. Then he came in and stood with the group watching them as they ate their breakfast, and thinking how pleasant a thing it was to be merciful even to the little birds.—*S. S. Times.*

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday Morning, February 6, 1862.

Storm and Sunshine.

The storm seemed endless. Day after day, week after week, it rained. There was not an incessant pour, and once in a while we got some sunlight. But the clouds "returned after the rain," and the flooding waters fell on us again. We grew restive under the infliction. Even old Californians became fidgety, and new-comers, who had been promised "such fine winter weather," a season "so open and delightful," almost gave up in despair. The concave of the heavens seemed to be shutting down on us all, nearer and more stifling each day. We were like the man in his contracting dungeon, seeing the iron walls closing on him, and then feeling their smothering pressure. Our faces grew long, and it was fortunate for others, and ourselves if our tempers did not grow sour. It takes good dispositions, or true trust, to keep sweet and pure through two rainy months. If we were not sour, many of us were gloomy. It appeared as if the storm had lasted at least five months, and as if it never would end.

All this was only a few days ago. It seems, as we write this, a long time back. Some of our unfortunate Sacramento friends, are not yet in a situation to forget the rains; but to most of us, how far gone they are already! Such days as last Friday, the brilliant atonement of dying January, throw a broad chasm of light between us and the gloom. We are new beings. Life is again joyous. The world is full of beauty. The sunshine evaporates our ill feelings, and brightens all we see or touch. The hills look again like the land of Beulah. Moon and stars make glad our out-look on the night, while through the lengthening days, we revel in the delicious sunshine. We bathe in it; we swim in its buoyant depths; we drink in it, and feel exhiliarated, well-nigh intoxicated. The days of our gloom are already as a nightmare-dream, unreal and harmless. The present is bright, and we are happy.

Storm and sunshine—such is the order. No storm is endless. It has its office to perform, and it may lag long, making us weary and heart-sick. But it must go at last, and make room for sunshine.

Can we learn the best lesson from this? There are storms, not of rain and snow, which make life dark and heavy; which deluge and destroy. Storms over a nation's path, most fatal when ambition or corruption reigns; less fatal, thank God, but sad and hard to bear, when war's red banner is unfurled. Storms in each soul's sphere, when long-tended hopes die, when friends are false, when disaster comes, or afflictions fall, or wrong steps lead to bitter results. Who of us boasts a stormless sky?

Sunshine after storm. Can we not believe it? Let not sullen skepticism steal over our souls. If the sunlight is dimmed, why banish it all? God can shine right through the rain, as we sometimes see in spring showers. And perhaps our storm is anticipated. There are clouds; but *we* make them. The Great Sun keeps on shining, and wants to shine on us. The soul's clouds are often hand-made. But if the worst is on us—what then? Have we no faith? Can we not trust? Losses, trials, burdens, sorrows,—these may yet bear a glorious harvest. If not in this world, what matter? What is this compared with the endless life? Well for us, if we learn to sing, cheerily and with pious trust, the childrens' hymn—"We'll stand the storm, it won't be long." There is sunshine in Heaven. Its slant rays reach us here, helping us to guess what the full brightness will be.

* * * * * *

Storm again: but we will not unwrite our thought. It is true for two worlds. Sunshine after storm;—a motto for present help and future hope.

The Struggle.

The opposers of the Sunday Law are beginning to show their strength. They have, for several months, vigorously prosecuted their great object, namely, to bring a pressure upon the Legislature strong enough to sweep away the barriers which now stand in the way of their Sunday traffic. To do this effectually, they have organized themselves into working, active, unscrupulous, as well as monied associations.

Those who have had most at stake, have been forced to enter into the league, and thereby every member has brought to the association the energy and force of one, who considers his gold in danger.

The liquor-dealers of this city, Sacramento, and other cities, have systematized and led on the forces which they hope will break down the Sunday law. They have had their petitions, praying for its repeal, in circulation every where Some of them have been presented to the Legislature. Some of the Legislators themselves have been elected for this specific work, to crush the law. More will continue to be presented from time to time.

We have, so far, not been surprised at any development of force or numbers on their side. That they would succeed in obtaining names to their hearts' content, no one reasonably questioned. That they would resort in all probability to cast-off directories for help, no honest man doubts that the liquor dealers are too scrupulous not to attempt it—that they have dragged in names by the hundreds, if not by thousands, of persons, whose "local habitation" can never be found, is no more or less than what many expected. That the name of the most wretched toper who would eagerly sign a hundred petitions for a glass of bitters, would do just as well as the best man's name, is well understood in many circles. That a dozen or a score of persons can write their names in precisely the same handwriting without exciting a suspicion that one man was proxy for a host, is a thing not wholly unheard of. That by any, and all means, fair or foul, high or low, the liquor dealers will attempt to carry their measures, men are not only prepared to believe it, but they *do believe it.*

To sum up the strength and character of this opposition to the Sunday Law, as represented by the Liquor-Dealers' Association, can be done in a few words. The opposition comes from those who have no character at stake—who have no interests to be conserved save those which directly work against the health, propriety and good morals of society in its social and civil relations: by those, and doubtless by far the majority, who have never known a Sabbath in connection with a religious character and obligations.

The cry of repeal does not come from the artizan, nor from the mechanic, nor from the merchant, nor from the miner, nor from the farmer, nor from the overworked laborer nor from any of the classes who contribute to the well being of society. Let our law-makers, who are so loudly called upon to break up a measure so fundamental to our best interests, mark this. It does not come from those who have true respect for themselves, and sympathy for the worn out over-tasked worker of six days out of seven.

Neither is this a question of the Constitution. The Supreme Court of California has decided peremptorily and emphatically that it is a constitutional law. As such, of course, none of the cant about religious intolerance and oppression can be raised against it. All such questions were included and settled in that decision.

But what do the enemies of the law care for the Constitution when dollars are checked from flowing into their tills? What is it to them, all this about the rights and free consciences of men, so long as they can plunder their victims of their hard-earned wages seven days, not six only, of the week. This is what they stick at, and not the privileges of the people, not the interests of our fellow citizens.

The issue is now before us. It is for the people to decide whether we shall be ruled by the behests of the Liquor Dealers' Association, or by laws which foster with their kindly and holy blessings the conscience, the manhood, as well as the high and proud prosperity of a State. We fear greatly that our people have not and do not sufficiently realize the danger threatening them. It is a struggle in which every true man *must take a part*, must awake to, and do all in his power to roll back this concentrated evil. It is no time to spend in mere argument. The Supreme Court has done all that for the whole State. What we need now is action, *action* in the mountains, *action* in the valleys, in the cities, every where. Heaven forbid that, which has been gained by years of toil shall now be lost by default or in-action.

A Suggestive Prayer.

In a letter which the beloved disciple John is supposed to have written in his old age to his friend Gaius, occurs this most suggestive prayer: "Beloved, I wish [pray] above all things [in all respects] that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth." Gaius's soul must have been highly prosperous for this prayer to be to him a benediction. For if men's outward prosperity were to be generally proportioned to their inward prosperity—they having no more wealth, health, comfort, than their holiness would give them—how strangely would worldly fortune change hands! If Lazarus would still lie a beggar and full of sores, Dives, we may be sure, would no longer be clothed in purple nor fare sumptuously every day. If the bloom of health would appear on no cheeks, which are now haggard with disease, certainly some cheeks, now rosy with that bloom, would bloom no longer. Ah! if the world had no more temporal and outward prosperity than it has spiritual, suffering as the world is now, it would be far more a sufferer then. It is sometimes urged upon our Government that, as fast as its armies conquer the Southern territory, so fast they should confiscate the property of the rebellious citizens, thus proportioning the outward fortunes of the people to their patriotism. Many of the accounts which reach us lead us to expect that nearly the whole Southern people would thus be made poor. But if the Angel of the Lord should fly over the earth, confiscating the worldly fortune of all persons disloyal to their Divine King, the change from prosperity to adversity could not be, even with the same numbers, less sweeping. If God should treat the people of this loyal State as we loyal men think that the Government must treat its citizens, giving us wheat, and fruit, and gold and silver, productive and healthful seasons, only in the degree in which we do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before Him, should we not expect these floods, would it be a wonder if the fame of this invigorating climate should depart? And sitting down now thoughtfully, my brother man, whoever you are, think whether you would be willing to have your friends pray that your outward prosperity might in all respects conform to your spiritual prosperity. Have you not, now, even if you have just been swept of the flood, have you not yet more outward prosperity than spiritual, better health of body, even if in a sick room, than health of soul? And yet it is fitting, we say, that only the loyal citizen should prosper; is it less fitting that only the loyal and holy man should prosper? Ultimately it shall be so. This fitness of things shall rule all human destiny. The outward shall correspond to the inward. The holy shall be the only happy. Only they who have the spirit of Christ shall have a body like unto His glorious body. The outward scenery and circumstance of Heaven, which have been set forth with such magnificence of speech by this same beloved disciple, will be just the seemly prosperity of those, like his friend Gaius, whose souls have been thrown on the grace of their all-worthy Redeemer. M.

When the War is Ended.

That which breaks upon ordinary routine of life produces effects which are seen plainly enough afterwards—but are little dreamed of at first. Wars, the Peace Society say, call forth only the destructive powers of man. History shows that they have been vastly influential (for good, in succeeding ages), upon religion, morals, government, education and science. So short-sighted is man, that the unintended and unforseen effects of war, are felt for years or centuries after the wars themselves are forgotten.

Superficial observers in Europe—men alike fearful and envious of the progress of democracy—have made haste to declare that there ought to be, and already is an eternal division of our Union; that the interests, the ideas, the feelings, the tendencies of the two sections of our Union are diverse and diverging; and that the wound of the sword is incurable. The tariff and slavery are pronounced the great rocks upon which our ship of state has been broken asunder.

We know that "the future is a great land—that a man cannot gather it up in his bosom." And "yet coming events *do* cast their shadows before." If these false prophets had not been superficial observers, they must have seen that *the tendency of the war is to remove the very cause which*, as they allege, *occasioned it.*

South and North, Europe and America, now see that slavery is to all appearance an hundred years nearer its extinction than when the war began. For the first time in the history of our country, the President in his message, Congress in its action, look to a just, honest, and final settlement of the slavery question, viz: a settlement of the African race, elsewhere than amongst us. Upon this plan, and this one alone, the North and South will yet agree.

But some of our European critics, who feel the tariff much more than they do the wrongs of the slave, assert that it is the real issue. Let them remember that the South has been destitute of manufactures, just as we were up to 1812,—that the last war with England laid the foundation of American manufactures,—and that the present blockade is building up faster than anything else possibly could, a manufacturing interest in the South, which will soon be important and strong enough to influence and mould public opinion there—and yet weak enough to need and clamor for a tariff yet higher than the present one—when the blockade is removed. Thus far, the war is plainly its own most effectual remedy.

Our critics, however, do not mention one of the chief causes, viz: a disbelief in the manhood,—a contempt for the personal courage of the North. Despite the falsehoods of the Southern press and the inexpressible disaster of Bull Run, we believe, this mistaken idea of the rebels will be wholly removed before the war is ended.

These were the predisposing causes. One of the exciting causes, was their belief that "cotton was king,"—an idea of which they are already cured. The exertions of England, towards cotton-raising in her own colonies, are already such that it is plain that the South must soon look almost exclusively to the *United* States for the sale of her "king cotton."

When this war is ended, the diversity of institutions pursuits, interests and feelings, with which the war began, will have no more existence than truth and sound reasoning have in the "leading articles" of the English press.

Assaulting a Senator.

Last week, for "words uttered in debate" on the floor of the Senate, Senator Perkins, of this city, was assaulted by a man named Bell. This man Bell, it seems, is the incumbent of an office created solely for his benefit. Having, at least we so infer from the facts in the case, no other respectable means of earning a livelihood, the Legislature, last winter, passed a bill levying a tax on Chinese fishermen, and Bell became the collector of this tax. It appears now that the entire tax has gone into his pockets, and not a dime of it into the treasury of the State. Senator Perkins justly and earnestly denounced the iniquity of creating such useless offices for the sole benefit of political bummers. The next day Mr. Perkins received a private message that somebody wished to see him, and when the way was clear, the man who considered himself bound to stand as champion of the bummers alluded to by the Senator, struck him one or two blows in the face.

As yet, we have seen no notice in the public prints denouncing the outrage, no motion in the Senate censuring the ruffianly deed that may be practiced upon them any day by any ruffian for words uttered on the floor of the Senate. We are surprised that the affair has occasioned so little comment from any quarter. It is not for the sake of the person attacked that we are desirous of calling public attention to the affair, but it is due to ourselves as a community, now that we are so thoroughly emancipated from the grip and presence of those cowardly hordes that always went in gangs to cane or shoot their victim and then boast of their chivalry, and which chivalry is now gone to seed in the Carolinas and Gulf States, to forever put an end to all such vestiges and barbarities of their accursed *regime.*

We thought the day had come when a man could denounce political corruption without the peril of losing his head. Are we so grossly deceived? The spirit that tramples a man down because he tells the truth, is the spirit that is now working and heaving to break down our government.

There is nothing, in our loyal States, that comes nearer treason itself than this ruffianism against a legislator, or any officer or servant of the law, for the exercise of the solemn duty and privilege imposed upon him by the constitution of a sovereign State. It is of the same blood with treason.

A collection for the Orphans will be taken up next Sabbath, in the First Congational Church.

Churches and Ministers.

RED BLUFF.—From persons residing at Red Bluff, we learn that the Presbyterian Church there, under the care of Rev. J. H. McLaughlin, is meeting with great success in its important mission. The congregations in the Court House continue to be crowded, and sometimes find it diffiult to be accommodated with seats. The Sabbath School is the pride of the people. The like of it was never seen there before. The minister is liberally supported, and the people are united in him. In addition to the labors of his immediate parish, Mr. McLaughlin preaches in various neighborhoods around him.

REV. WM. SPEER.—We are often enquired of by many persons in, and out of the city, respecting the Rev. Wm. Speer, formerly missionary to the Chinese in this city. His numerous friends and acquaintances will be glad to learn that he has quite recovered his health and strength. For Some time past he has had charge of a church in Hudson, Wisconsin. Lately, he has received a call from the church in Lake City, Minnesota. This place is situated on Lake Pepin, and is destined to be an important point for the business of the Upper Mississippi.

GRASS VALLEY.—The Congregational Church in Grass Valley some time previous to Rev. W. Frear's arrival from the East, voted to call him, as a supply for their pulpit which was then vacant. The call has been accepted, at least for the present. The Grass Valley Church has for years been one of the most healthy and on-going churches in the mines, and we congratulate them on their success in obtaining the minister that they have.

PLACERVILLE. — The Presbyterian Church in Placerville, have, upon the resignation of their former minister, Rev. W. Frear, made arrangements with R. J. H. McMonagle to occupy the pulpit. We have not learned whether this is to be a permanent or temporary supply, although we presume it is to be the former. Mr. McMonagle served the church with great acceptance a few months, during the absence of Mr. Frear in the East.

OROVILLE.—The Congregational Church in Oroville have invited Rev. J. M. Woodman, whose arrival we chronicled last week, to preach to them. Mr. Woodman proceeds at once to comply with the call. what further arrangements will be made, the future will determine.

OAKLAND.—A spirit of new life and enterprise is manifesting itself in the different Oakland churches. The Presbyterian Church, under the able and wise labors of Rev. E. B. Walsworth, is taking a long start ahead of anything it has done for years. The church edifice, both inside and outside, is undergoing material improvements for the better, and the grounds around the building are not neglected. The Congregations are increasing and a unity of spirit and action, always essential to the highest order of success, most happily prevails.

The Baptists, were never so strong in Oakland as they are to-day—Sabbath school is large, congregations larger—minister's salary larger, and every thing is tending upward. Success and life seems to be the order of the day in the churches over there.

REV. R. JAMIESON.—On the steamer *Golden Age*, which arrived Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, came the Rev. R. Jamieson, destined to British Columbia. Mr. Jamieson is a pioneer missionary sent by the Canada Presbyterian Church, a body recently formed by the union of the United Presbyterians and Free Church. The denomination is strong, influential, and possesses the means for doing a good work in British Columbia. We are glad to welcome this new laborer to our coast, and in his hand, pray, that the work of the Lord may prosper.

ANOTHER CHINESE MISSIONARY GONE TO HIS REST.—By a private letter received in this city from S. Wells Williams, L. L. D., we learn of the decease, after thirty-one years of faithful and efficient service in the cause of Christ, of one whose name has long been familiar to every reader of missionary intelligence. The letter states, "you will be sorry to hear that Dr. Bridgeman has gone to his rest, quietly entering into the shades of death as if he had been passing into his bed-chamber. His disease was dysentery, and finished his life in three days. We mourn his loss, and rejoice in his example. For thirty-one years, he has been dilligent in his Masters' work, and found it to be an exceeding great reward; and now he has, I cannot doubt, entered into the joy of his Lord."

Savings and Loan Society.

A great deal of public attention has been drawn of late, to the operations of this institution. The institution has been subjected to a series of tests and searching investigations, which, instead of doing it any injury, have only strengthened and established it the more firmly in the confidence of the public. No institution having so much money in its control, East or West, has been more wisely, honestly and successfully managed than this. Its managers have gained for themselves an enviable reputation for ability and honesty.

At the election of officers for the coming year, the following persons were chosen; and under the peculiar circumstances attending the election, it is a most flattering endorsement of the unimpeachable integrity of the men elected:

For President—E. W. Burr (elected by 1,248 majority); Vice President—John P. Buckley; Trustees—Benj. D. Dean, Henry Hanssmann, John Archibald, Charles Pace, C. O. Gerberding, Herman Michels, Robert Turner, B. O Devoe, and Isaac Hyde.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Our thanks are due to the Hon. A. A. Sargent for a copy of he Patent Office report on Agriculture, and other favors.

Legislative Matters.

A motion was made early in the session, by Senator Perkins, to repeal the law concerning Chinese Fisheries. It appears from a statement, recently made by the State Treasurer, that no funds had accrued to the State from this source, and that the office of collector was a useless one, created only for the benefit of a certain individual.

WAR TAX.—In the Senate, the vote in favor of the State assuming the war tax was unanimous. In the Assembly, almost every member being present, not one voted no. Two, however, changed their votes from no to aye before the vote was announced.

On Monday, the motion for the temporary removal of the State officers to this city was finally lost by a vote of 32 for, and 35 against. In the Senate, the Bill for the relief of the Sacramento flood sufferers was indefinitely postponed by a large vote. Many who voted against it, reasoned that $25,000 was wholly inadequate to the end proposed, and further it would open the door for other applications without end, on the part of those who stood in as great need of aid as those whom the Howard Association could reach.

Petitions for the repeal of the Sunday Law, numerously signed, have been presented in the Assembly. It stands the friends of the law to be on hand and present petitions of equal strength, to neutralize the prestige of those already presented. We are happy to note that one petition, containing sixteen hundred names—genuine names—has been sent in from this city in favor of the law. We hope this is only the earnest of more yet to come.

Several important bills have been introduced by members; after they are passed, it will be time to notice them.

In the Senate, Mr. Crane of Alameda offered the following loyal resolutions:

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States is now involved in a civil war, brought upon the country by aspiring demagogues, and forced, as we believe, upon the people in the seceding States of this Union, against the will, and contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the people of those States.

And, whereas, the rebellion which has occasioned this discord, and threatens the overthrow of the freest and best Government which the world has ever known, is not only without any just cause, but without any excuse whatever, and has for its object the subversion of liberty, the enslavement and disfranchisement of the masses, the upbuilding of a sham and bastard aristocracy, and the blight and ruin of our free institutions and future hopes.

And whereas the people of the State of California are overwhelmingly loyal to the Government of the United States, having amongst us only an insignificant element of treason, and which element is represented by persons of little or no political influence, and is possessed of no power:

Be it therefore resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring:

That this State does hereby pledge its faith to sustain the Federal Government by men and money, and in every other feasible and proper way, in the vigorous prosecution of the war against rebels in which she is now engaged, and until the last rebel shall be disarmed, the last traitor subdued, and the Stars and Stripes shall again wave in triumph over every State and throughout all the Territories of the Republic.

2d. That this war shall be prosecuted with vigor and decision; that the time for persuasion or hesitation has long since passed, and that any and all means which by the laws of war one belligerent may use against another, should be brought to bear for the speedy subjection of this rebellion.

3d. That the principles involved in this great contest are entirely beyond and above any questions of partnership, and appeal for their support to the patriotism of the whole people; and that no party or party names should be allowed to distract the counsels or divide the influence of the people; but that so long as a rebel remains to be conquered or a traitor punished, the patriotic sentiment of the people should be represented by one party only, whose principles and motto should be "Union and fealty to the Government."

A Splendid Establishment.

Any body with only a little money in his pocket, but with a will strong enough to resist temptation, can see a splendid sight by stepping into Roman's new bookstore; 419 Montgomery street. He can there look upon a world of literature never before seen on this coast. But beware of books—those fine, grand, rich, royal, mint-like books—at prices so low that the passion to buy becomes almost irresistible. What it is to be rich! what a luxury, when a man can buy this book and that book, and as many books as he wants, without emptying his pockets of his last dime.

The Orphans.

Tuesday night of this week, the Protestant Orphan Asylum of this city held its Twelfth Anniversary in Music Hall.

The weather was beautiful and clear, giving all who had a mind to attend the meeting an opportunity.

Long before the exercises commenced the Hall was densely packed above and below. Hundreds were obliged to leave for want, even of standing room. It made the heart glad to see the interest of the public in behalf of the cause so worthy of our best and noblest sympathies.

The children of the Asylum, numbering upwards of eighty, took their places on the stage and presented a pleasing appearance. They looked bright, happy and remarkably healthy. They wore the marks of diligent care and attention, bestowed upon them by those under whose care they are nurtured.

After all had taken their places, a choir, composed of some of our noted singers, sang an opening piece with great effect. A prayer was next offered to the Throne of the Father of the Fatherless by Rev. E. S. Lacy. Then a song, a real patriotic song by the children, was sung, The singing showed considerable musical talent on the part of the children, as well as successful training on the part of the teacher.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's Reports were read by Col. Crockett. We shall publish these reports in our next issue, inasmuch as they are important and should be carefully read by all.

The Address, by Rev. T. Starr King, was just what was expected of him, and from him, the public always expect much. It was a noble expression of charity for charity's sake, and it was followed by a contribution of $559 on the spot, by those who heard him.

New Books.

THE NEAR AND THE HEAVENLY HORIZONS. By Madame De Gasparin. Sold by A. Roman & Co., Montgomery street, San Francisco.

What we have read of this book has excited our deepest interest. It is full of thought, expressed in just such a way as to awaken still more thought. It is an intellectual luxury, a religious feast, to open to any page of this book. We do not wonder that the staid and sober English reviews lose the power of criticism and speak of it only in terms of admiration and praise. The *Athenæum* says: "Madame Gasparin has the touch of genius which has the strange gift of speaking to every one 'in their own tongue.'" The *British Quarterly* praises it as "A book full of beauty and pathos." *Macmillan's Magazine* observes of it: "The pictures of nature here are wondrous. This book speaks to the hearts of us all. The *Eclectic Review* says just what we would say: "Be persuaded, reader, to get this beautiful volume. It is just the book for Sabbath afternoons in a Christian family."

THE PATHWAY OF PROMISE: OR WORDS OF COMFORT TO THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers. Sold by A. Roman & Co., Montgomery street, San Francisco.

This is a charming companion for devotion, and admirably calculated for the training of that Christian temper which the Christian pilgrim so much needs in his pathway to heaven.

CARTER'S FIRESIDE LIBRARY.

This is a collection of juvenile books, published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York, and judging from the specimen numbers before us we cannot speak too highly of them as just the books for children. We always feel safe when our children are interested in Robert Carter's books. The whole of the series we have no doubt will take a leading place in all Sunday-school libraries. To judge intelligently for himself, let one buy any of the following books: "Daybreak in Britain;" "Angus Tarlton;" "Old Margie's Flower-stall;" "Wee Davie;" "Harry Dangerfield;" "Parliament in the Play-room;" at Mr. Roman's book store. We prefer them to the Rollo books. There is much in them to make up a strong character.

"Controversy."

It is just the word. The history of nations from time immemorial proves that God has often had a controversy with them. His dealings with his ancient people, the Jews, confirm the fact beyond question. A nation may have controversy with the God of Heaven when that nation deliberately tramples and defies the laws He has given for the government of life. When, as a nation, we upheld *slavery* by law, ignored the image of the maker in man, and struck him down as a beast or chattle on our auction stands in the national capital, then we took up a controversy with the Most High—we defied His "higher law." When, as a State, we oppress the inferior races, profane, by law, his Sabbaths, and load the very air we breathe with dense volumes of blasphemy, we do join issue with Him who rules in heaven, and who shall say that for this, as a nation or a state, we are not scourged. But what saith the Scripture on *controversy?*

Jer. 25: 31.—"A noise shall come even to the ends of the earth, for the Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations," etc.

Hosea 4: 1.—"The Lord hath a *controversy* with the inhabitants of the land because there is *no truth*, nor *mercy*, nor *knowledge of God* in the land."

Hosea 12: 2.—The Lord hath also a controversy with Judah, and will punish Jacob according to his ways," etc.

Micab 6: 2.—"The Lord hath a controversy with his people, and he will plead with Israel."

It seems, however, that the standard which prevails in Arkansas on such matters is the standard adopted by the editor of the *Herald and Mirror*, in judging of this matter. He says in the issue of the 31st ult.:

It reminds us somewhat of the old lady in Arkansas, who was visited by a Methodist colporteur and asked if she loved the Lord. The name was new to the woman; having been raised in Arkansas, she had never heard it mentioned before; but being kind-hearted, and harboring ill-will to no one, she gratified the visitor by avowing that she had "nothing agin the Lord."

It may be that the name Lord is also altogether new to the writer, who adopts the splendid culture and intelligence of the Arkansas woman, for his standard in religious matters.

United They Stand; Divided We Fall.

By the bark *Early Bird*, arrived on Monday of this week, we have advices to the 11th of January. The *Polynesian* says:

On the 6th of January took place the general elections for Representatives to the Legislature. In Honolulu it was decidedly the hardest contested election for many years. The number of votes polled was 2012, and there were thirteen regular candidates. "No less than eight tickets," says the *Polynesian*, "were offered to the choice of the voters, and the combinations of names on the various tickets were as curious as the mosaics of an old medieval hall or church, but without that fitness of material or congruity of character which make them valuable." The contest assumed the character of a religious dispute, the Catholics carrying two names straight through on every ticket they voted, while the Protestants were hopelessly divided. Mr. Pomakai, among the elect, representing the Catholic vote, Mr. Chas. M. Judd, (not elected,) the Protestant, and Mr. Kalama the outside sentiment. It is a fact worthy attention that in four out of the five election districts on the island of Oahu, the Catholic vote has the majority.

TO THE FRIENDS OF A SUNDAY LAW IN CALIFORNIA.—It is respectfully requested that persons having in charge petitions in favor of a Sunday Law, forward them as soon as practicable to some member of the Legislature, or to the undersigned.

A. WILLIAMS, Cor. Sec.
Of the San Francisco Sabbath Com.
San Francisco, Feb. 6, 1862.

State Items.

FIRE.—The barn and tobacco house of E. L. Green were recently destroyed by fire at Healdsburg. The fire is supposed to have been set by an Indian, who had been reprimanded by Mr. Green for helping himself too liberally to the tobacco, as he has not been seen since the fire. Loss, about $1,500. The tobacco alone was valued at $1,000, and was raised by Mr. Green on his farm.

QUARTZ IN SIERRA.—The Downieville *Democrat*, of the 25th ult., gives the following items of proceeds of quartz operations in its vicinity: The Sierra Buttes Company retorted, for a run of forty-two days, $30,000; Wood & Beattie, Independence Mill, for a thirty day's run, $9,000; Gold Bluff, 277 ounces; Primrose, 216 ounces; Havens Bros., Gold Lake, with a Roland rotary battery, forty days, 74 ounces—the gold from this ledge is remarkably fine, netting the proprietors $18 25 per ounce; Slug Canon, one arastra, forty days, 52 ounces.

SNOW IN THE FOOTHILLS.—From the driver of the Forbestown stage, we learn that the last snow storm was quite heavy in the region above us. At Forbestown, the snow was a foot deep yesterday morning, and continued, of a variable depth, all the way to Marysville.—*Appeal.*

SLOWLY DECLINING.—From one o'clock on Monday morning up to noon the water had not declined perceptibly on Center st. The general impression is that the stand-still was caused by the high north-west wind driving the waters of the sea into the Bay of San Francisco, and thus raising a high swell which lessened our fall through the straits of Carquinez, and also driving the waters from the Sacramento Valley down upon this city and its surroundings. We shall regain our wonted dry streets very slowly at yesterday's rate of decline in the flood.—*Stockton Rep., 28th ult.*

IMMENSE FREIGHT LOADS.—In the last few days the cars of the valley railroad have been bringing to Folsom immense quantities of provisions. Some of the loads have been almost too heavy for the capacity of the locomotive engine.—*Folsom Tel.*

HIGHT OF THE NEW BRIDGE.—The new Folsom suspension bridge over the American river, will be fixed fifteen feet higher than where the last bridge stood. This new one will be the fifth bridge which has been required at the same crossing.—*Ib.*

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENA.—In the course of this storm there have occurred several very singular incidents, says the Tuolumne *Courier*, reminding us of the stories often told of "the bursting of rain clouds." Some men at work on Saw Mill Flat, in a little ravine, were suddenly surprised by a rush down of a great body of water, as if a reservoir had burst above, which carried away everything before it; yet there was no reservoir above, nor any place where an accumulation of water could be made. The same thing happened Tuesday week last, in a little ravine east of Knickerbocker Flat. And again, in a ravine near Yankee Hill a company of miners were surprised with a tremendous rush of waters coming suddenly down upon them, from a little hill above, carrying away sluices, tools, etc. No apparent cause could be found to account for such an occurrence, and no place above could be found where water could be dammed up or retained.

GOLD FURORE.—Quite an excitement was created in our city yesterday (9th of January), by the announcement that gold had been discovered in the hills adjacent to the Catholic and Jewish cemeteries, by a Mexican engaged in digging rock. Hundreds flocked to the spot, but so far we have not heard of any "big strikes." Pieces of quartz rock are being exhibited as the products of the mine, by "prospectors."—*Los Angeles News.*

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—A dispatch From Frederick Cook, Assistant Treasurer of the Overland Mail Company, dated at Carson, January 27th, says: I arrived last night from San Francisco, having made all possible progress. The mountains are impassible for some days for man or horse. Snow fifteen feet deep on the Summit, and everywhere soft, under a thin crust, causing man or animal to sink at every step. Will be so until packed down. No stage has arrived here from the East since the 22d. A large region around the Sink of Carson is inundated, and the course of the river changed, so as to cut off our routes. Agent is building a boat to navigate the flood and bring forward the mails. We are making every exertion to get the mails through.

ALVISO TURNPIKE.—We learn that it is the intention of the San José and Alviso Turnpike Company to have a new bridge constructed across the Coyote, and to repair all other damages caused by the late flood *immediately (?)*, which will cost, it is estimated, about $5,000.—*Mercury.*

THE REFORM SCHOOL COMMISSION.—The Senate Committee on Public Buildings made a visit to the Reform School Building yesterday, accompanied by the Trustees of the institution. They express themselves as entirely satisfied with the building and, we presume, will go back with different ideas concerning it from that which they came up here with. As it has been proposed to make a Branch Lunatic Asylum of the building, in case it should be deemed best to remove the school to the sea coast, the Committee will next visit the Insane Asylum at Stockton. It is not likely, in any event, that the experiment of a State Reform School will be relinquished by the present Legislature, as the proposition now is to change the location simply and use this building for some other public purpose. —*Appeal.*

HOME MANUFACTURE—A company called "The California Powder Works," was incorporated recently, by the filing of a certificate of incorporation in the County Court. The purpose of the company is to make and sell gunpowder. The capital stock is $100,000 in two hundred shares of $500 each. The first Board of Trustees is composed of John A Peck, C. A. Eastman, Moses Ellis, Edward Flint, John H. Baird, and Horace P. Janes.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—SPANIARDS DEFEATED AT NATIONAL BRIDGE.—The steamship *Golden Age* arrived at this port Tuesday morning, with the California passengers from New York to Aspinwall, January 11th.

A courier had arrived at Acapulco by way of the city of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, bringing intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish army in a severe battle at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz. The battle lasted five hours. The Mexican forces were commanded by General Uraga.

HAYTI AND THE POPE.—A concordat between the Pope and President Geffrard has been published at Port au Prince.

The concordat creates an Archbishop of Hayti, and four bishops, all to be nominated by the Pope who, by a special article, is allowed to select for these dignities ecclesiastics of the white race. This, it is remarked, indicates that General Geffrard "is liberal and progressive in his ideas.

Events of the Week.

From Eastern Telegraphic Dispatches, we condense the following news:

January 24th.

Flag officer McKain, reports from Ship Island, Jan. 18th, the capture of Biloxi at the mouth of the Mississippi. The capture was made on the first of January. He found none but women and children, the men had totally abandoned the town to the mercy of the Federals.

Fort Pulaski is at length abandoned by the rebels, and the old flag floats above it.

The Pontoon bridge at Paducah was carried away by a rise in the river.

January 25th.

The Secretary of War is diligently attending to the welfare of the prisoners at Richmond and other places. He says, also, that our army must now earn its living. This is suggestive, to say the least.

The noted General Frost, who was one of the Camp Jackson prisoners, and released on parole by Lyon, is at the head of a rebel force in Arkansas. So says the Little Rock *Journal*.

Col. Jackson, of a Georgia regiment, has succeeded Bragg in command at Pensacola. The Memphis *Appeal* doesn't report what has become of Bragg.

Claib Jackson is haranguing rebels in New Orleans, and presenting flags.

Southern papers are profoundly reticent respecting the great defeat at Somerset, and say it is all a story—got up to help Federal funds in Wall street.

Our losses in that great battle, are summed up thus: 39 killed, 103 wounded.

Drafting, it is said, is being resorted to, to a terrible extent in North Carolina.

Gen. Halleck is showing no mercy to Secessionists in Missouri. With him, war is no child's play. He seized the goods of one of the defaulters, added 25 per cent. to the original assessment, put him out of the State and then incarcerated the attorney who sought to replevin the property.

This is the policy that will bring many of them to their senses.

The House has refused to concur in the diplomatic recognition of Hayti and Liberia.

January 27th.

Facts are stubborn things. Southern papers, at last, acknowledge Zollicoffer's defeat, at Somerset. Among the wounded on their side, are General Crittenden and four Colonels.

Our fleet experienced a terrific storm at Hatteras. The particulars are as follows:

The steamer *Eastern State*, which left Hatteras Inlet last night, arrived at Fortress Monroe late this morning. The recent storms were unusually severe at Hatteras, and considerably delayed and crippled the expedition. The fleet left Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th, and consisted of over 125 vessels, of all classes. It arrived at Hatteras between the 12th and 17th, having been greatly retarded by severe storms and adverse winds which prevailed during that time. After the arrival of the fleet there were experienced a series of unparalleled storms—so severe at times that it was impossible to hold communication between any two vessels of the fleet. Ater the storm subsided, it was discovered that no vessel drawing over 7 feet 3 inches could pass into Pamlico Sound, nor could any vessel pass the outside bar drawing over 13 feet, unless very skilfully piloted.

The steamship *City of New York* struck outside the bar. She had a cargo of ammunition valued at $200,000. She was a total loss. The crew were saved.

The steamer *Pocahontas* went ashore near the lighthouse, and became a total loss. Ninety valuable horses belonging to the Rhode Island battery, were on board, and were all drowned.

The *Grape Shot* parted her hawser, and went down at sea; crew saved.

A Government schooner, name unknown, loaded with oats, and another vessel, name not known, with a crew, were lost on the beach.

The steamer *Louisiana* struck on the bar, where she still remains. A report of her burning is incorrect. She may be got off.

Much of the above losses is attributed to pilot traitors, who are supposed to have run the vessels ashore intentionally.

January 28th.

Released prisoners are to receive full commutation of rations additional to their pay.

Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish are appointed commissioners to examine into the condition of our prisoners held by the Rebels.

Colonel Reynolds, Government agent at Port Royal, has secured a million dollars worth of cotton, and reports that some 3,000 negroes were engaged in gathering it.

In Mexico, the invasion of the Allies meets with little or no success. All parties in Mexico are united in opposing it, while the Allies themselves are in bad humor with each other. Discontent prevails, quarrels have occurred, and divisions are working out beautifully. A fight between detatchments of French and Spanish troops is reported.

From England, we learn that a better feeling is rising. The *Times* expresses great satisfaction at the disavowal by the United States of the act of Com. Wilkes, and says, the English people heartily accept the satisfaction thus tendered their Government.

A Richmond dispatch says that Beauregard is to take command of the army at Columbus, Ky.

The London *Times* has strong editorials respecting the reception due to Mason and Slidell, as habitual revilers. England sincerely hopes that Englishmen won't give them an ovation. It says that England has returned them good for evil. If they can, they will only too willingly entangle her in a war with the North. England would have done as much for two negroes.

Other journals advise a similar course.

Some grumbling in England about that Stone Fleet sunk—forever sunk in Charleston harbor.

Russia sees the great advantage gained by Mr. Seward in giving up Mason and Slidell—a principle must hereafter govern England—which wars and treaties have hitherto failed to establish.

The latest telegram to the Southampton *Journal* from St. Petersburgh, publishes an article congratulating Mr. Seward on the uprightness of his policy, and demanding that the *Trent* precedent should be made a standing point in the negotiation for a recognition by the Powers. England should give the world solemn guarantees for the future by signing a convention, which, by insuring universal respect for the rights of neutral powers, would contribute to the maintenance of peace and mark the progress of civilization.

Russia has also sent an embarrassing ultimatum to Rome, that if the Pope did not condemn the conduct of the Polish clergy, Russia would recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Great excitement prevails in Newburn, N. C., in expectation of an attack from our fleet.

Contrabands from Norfolk, report at Fortress Monroe that the iron-plated steamer *Merrimac* is afloat and will soon be ready to sink our entire fleet in Hatteras waters.

January 29th.

To show the perfidy of those engaged in this rebellion, what can be more glaring than the mean way they have of stealing the clothing forwarded by our Government to our prisoners in Richmond.

Prisoners just returned from Richmond say that none of the clothing forwarded to them by Gen. Wool, some time since via Norfolk, ever reached its destination. It is supposed it was appropriated by the rebels.

It turns out that the loss of our fleet at Hatteras has been exaggerated.

Advices indicate an early attack on Savannah by Gen. Sherman.

The Secretary of War has issued orders that no further contracts be made for any foreign manufactures that can be made at home. All outstanding orders for arms, clothing, etc., on foreign countries, are annulled. All persons claiming to have contracts or agreements for furnishing anything to the United States, are required, within 15 days, to give a statement, in writing, of their character, and file a copy with the Secretary of War.

January 30th.

Advices from Fort Pickens state that the rebels have withdrawn a portion of their forces to Mobile, which they consider in special danger. The rebel force opposite Pickens is only 6,000.

Deserters' reports are not always reliable. One of these fellows stated to the Secretary of War that Beauregard had gone to Kentucky with 15,000 men. It may be true.

The President has been authorized by Congress to take possession of railroads and telegraphs throughout the country.

Movements are being made by Congress to provide for our cotton interests in South Carolina.

A still more intimate commercial Union with Canada than now exists, is urged at Washington.

January 31st.

Another grand Expedition to the South is soon to be arranged. The command is to be given to General Heintzleman.

Ericsson's Floating Battery was launched at Green Point, New York, and will be ready for service in about a week.

Shall we never have done with frauds in Government contracts? We learn that Burnside's expedition had been greatly embarrased by captains' trying to wreck chartered vessels in order to make a profitable sale to the Government.

A law should be passed by Congress making it a capital punishment to defraud the Government at a time like this.

Jeff. Davis, they say, will take command in person at Manassas; and the report is confirmed that Beauregard has gone to Kentucky.

The *Merrimac* is a failure.

The Norfolk papers call upon the ladies to give their worn-out skirts and dresses to the government for ammunition purposes.

A large cargo of powder and shells arrived at Cairo from Pittsburg. Twelve mortar boats will be prepared for immediate active service.

All rebels entitled to a pension have been stricken from the rolls.

February 1st.

There is still an uneasy feeling in England and France about the Stone fleet sunk in Charleston harbor.

The *Sumpter* had been ordered to leave Cadiz by the Spanish authorities, and has gone to Gibraltar.

Rumors are whispered that England and France meditate an early recognition of the Rebels. This has given a sweet ray of hope to the Secessionists that are still mean enough to live under the Government that protects them.

Gen. Banks, it is rumored, will take charge of the Navy Department.

A fire in Washington street, Boston, destroyed $10,000 worth of property; mostly insured. The sufferers are Pratt & Sons, Davis & Co., Storms & Co.

Intelligence from South-western Missouri indicates that several days may elapse before the occurrence of anything of particular importance.

Strong exertions are being made to furnish Commodore Foot sufficient men for gunboat service at Cairo.

February 3d.

Notwithstanding the tone of some foreign journals on the stone blockade, a dispatch received at the State Department asserts that there is complete restoration of good feeling in England, France and other Continental States.

There is about six inches of snow on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

Gen. Halleck has ordered several companies of the 4th Missouri Regiment to hard labor on the Cairo fortifications for their mutinous conduct. Officers of said companies will be discharged and mustered out of the service for not enforcing order and military discipline.

Price, though so formidly mennced, evinces no disposition to fall back, but from present appearances, seems determined to give battle.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—This road is in running order between Folsom and Lincoln, all damages by the late flood having been repaired, not in a temporary, but in a substantial and permanent manner.

Bay Association.

The next Regular Meeting of the Bay Association will be held in Oakland, Tuesday, February 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A full attendance is requested.

E. S. LACY, Register.

San Francisco, Jan. 30th, 1862.

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan. 15th, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, John F. Cope, to Mrs. L. L. Stevenson, both of Sonoma.

In Alvarado, by Rev. B. N. Seymour, Jan. 30th, Mr. Charles P. Johnson to Miss Ella M. Gregg, both of Alvarado.

Boston and St. Louis papers please copy.

DIED.

At Orange, New Jersey, Nathan Williams, in the 88th year of his age, the venerable and beloved father of Rev. A. Williams, of this city.

S. C. BUGBEE & SON,

ARCHITECTS,

No. 6 MONTGOMERY BLOCK,

SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES:

Rev. T. Starr King, Com. Watkins,
Anniss Merrill, Esq. Moses Ellis, Esq.
Richard Chenery, Esq. feb6

San Francisco and Oakland Railroad.—Books for the subscription to the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and Oakland Railroad Company are now open (pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted December 3, 1861,) in the City of Oakland, at the drug store of E. P. Sanford and office of F. K. Shattuck, Esq., Broadway; and in the City of San Francisco, at the store of Messrs. B. C Horn & Co., No. 367 and 369 Front street, and at the office fo the Secretary of the Company, No. 72 Montgomery Block.

Messrs. E. P. Sanford, F. K. Shattuck, B. C. Horn and George Goss have been appointed Commissioners to receive and superintend the taking of said subscriptions.

By order of the Board of Directors,
dec12 GEO. GOSS, Secretary

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
NEW SHOE STORE
OF
GILMAN & COLLINS,
141 Montgomery Street,
(Next to the corner of Bush street)
Is the best place for FAMILIES to purchase their
BOOTS,
SHOES AND GAITERS.
We shall keep the best Boots and Shoes manufactured, and by selling them at low prices, we hope to give satisfaction to all.

WE HAVE ALSO THE CITY AGENCY OF
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S
Sewing Machine.
Those who are in want of a
GOOD SEWING MACHINE,
Should not fail to call and examine this Machine. The best Machine for
ALL KINDS OF WORK.
City Agency,
GILMAN & COLLINS,
feb 6 141 Montgomery Street.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For San Jose, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Gilroy, San Juan and Watsonville.
ON AND AFTER SATURDAY NOV. 2d, the favorite and fast running steamer SOPHIE McLANE, Chas. Thorne, Master, will leave Broadway Wharf for Alviso every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and there connecting with Stages for all the above places.
Through Tickets will be furnished on board.
Returning, leaves Alviso every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, connecting with the Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara at 8 o'clock.
For Freight or Passage apply on board.
jan16 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present.
For the Holidays,
BUY A
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE
The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.
They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.
Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unseemly and liable to wear off and rip.
The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stitch alike upon both sides or the fabric, and it will not rip or ravel out.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent.
dec 26 Corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.

HARDWARE.
L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
English and American Hardware,
CUTLERY,
FARMERS', MECHANICS'
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, ETC. ETC.
206 AND 208 BATTERY STREET,
Between California and Sacramento,
1 SAN FRANCISCO.

HAWLEY & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Building Materials, Carpenters' Tools,
AGRICULTURAL AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
Corner of California and Battery Streets,
1 SAN FRANCISCO.

Agricultural Implements.
A LARGE and varied assortment of Agricultural Implements of all kinds on hand and constantly arriving, for sale on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest city prices.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
Corner Washington and Davis sts.,
oct17-3m San Francisco.

RICHARDS & AITKEN,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,
PERFUMERIES, ACIDS, ETC.
CORNER CLAY AND SANSOM STREETS,
D. B. RICHARDS, D. B. AITKEN, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods sold at the lowest market rates for cash or approved credit.
Ships' Medicine Chests Replenished at wholesale rates.
Country orders promptly attended to.
Prescriptions accurately compounded. 1

WHITTON, WATERS & CO.
OFFICE:
COR. CLAY AND SANSOME STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ABEL WHITTON, E. D. WATERS, JR. F. C. WATERS.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE
de12 AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

KNOX'S
IMPROVED STEAM CHEST
PATENT AMALGAMATOR,
Manufactured EXCLUSIVELY By
PALMER & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NOTE.—The improvement consists in a Steam Chest or Chamber so arranged as to take the place of a False Bottom, and when worn out can be replaced at trifling expense.
For further particulars, address
W. A. PALMER,
At the Golden State Foundry,
dec12 No. 6 Battery street.

A. C. DIETZ & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE,
AND
DOWNER'S KEROSENE FLUIDS,
Lard and Sperm Oils, Etc.,
No. 505 FRONT STREET,
Between Washington and Jackson.
We Sell Goods! Greatly Reduced Prices!
COAL OIL LAMPS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE.
BRANCH STORE—No. 56 Second street, near Mission.
[dec 19-3m.]

HENRY K. CUMMINGS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Dealer in
FRUITS, PRODUCE &c.
No. 63 MERCHANT STREET,
Opposite Washington Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Particular attention paid to Consignments. 1

NATH'L HOLLAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
South-West corner of Clay and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
House, 1111 Clay street, above Mason. 1

OVERCOATS, SHIRTS, CANES, Etc.
Gentlemen Take Notice!—I have this day opened a fine lot of Overcoats; also, a large large stock of Shirts and a large invoice of Canes; and we flatter ourselves that we have as nice and well assorted stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, as can be found in the city, which we will offer for sale at very low rates. Please call and examine for yourselves, at L. BLUM'S,
410 Montgomery street, next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Office. 1mo dec 26

ARMES & DALLAM,
(Successors to Hawxhurst and Son,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Brushes, Baskets, Twine, Cordage, Mats, &c.,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CALIFORNIA PAILS, TUBS and BROOMS,
Nos. 217 and 219 Sacramento street,
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

CHEMISTRY TRIUMPHANT!
Washboards, Pounders and Washing Machines rendered useless by
Platt's Non-Rubbing Chlorine Soap!
PATENTED JANUARY 17, 1860.
WARRANTED NOT TO ROT OR INJURE THE CLOTHES.
CHLORINE SOAP WORKS.
FAMILY, BATHING, TOILET AND FANCY
SOAPS OF ALL KINDS,
Manufactured at 731 Front Street, between Broadway and Vallejo. (Iron Building.
1 E. A. TAYLOR.

COMET. OOLONG No 1.
FRESH TEAS:
IN SMALL BOXES,
SELECTED FOR FAMILY USE,
AT
HASKELL'S TEA STORE,
24 Montgomery Street. near Market,
Where may be found also a full assortment of Groceries at wholesale and retail,
1 CHEAP FOR CASH.

FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT,
GO TO
Clark's Photographic Gallery,
Southeast corner Clay and Kearny sts.,
Opposite Gilbert's Melodeon,............SAN FRANCISCO.
PHOTOGRAPHS AND AMBROTYPES
Taken in all the perfection of the Art, and at prices that defy competition. Small Daguerreotypes copied to Life Size. Ring and Locket Pictures neatly set.
1 P. G. CLARK.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
JAS. M. FORD
HAS REMOVED FROM HIS FORMER place of business to
Selleck's Gallery,
No. 415 MONTGOMERY STREET,
UNION BUILDING.
Having made a business arrangement with Mr. SELLECK, he takes pleasure in inviting his friends and patrons to this—
The most Elegant and Convenient Gallery in San Francisco.
FORD'S "CARTES DE VISITE"
Are acknowledged to be the BEST in the city. and with the increased facilities of this Gallery he can give even
Better Satisfaction than Ever Before.
That new and most beautiful style of Picture, the
IVORY-TYPE!
Is executed ONLY at this establishment, by the Artist, Mr. N. T. JOHNSON, lately from New York.
N. B.—LOOK OUT FOR THE RIGHT PLACE!
SELLECK'S GALLERY,
415 Montgomery street, over Guerin's Dry Goods
1 Store.



FRESH SEEDS.
GROWTH OF 1861.
New York Seed Warehouse
C. L. KELLOGG,
No. 427 Sansome street, one door south of Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.
HAS ON HAND A MOST EXTENSIVE assortment of
Vegetable, Flower, Field, Fruit and Tree
SEEDS.
TOBACCO SEEDS—FOUR VARIETIES.
COTTON SEEDS—FOUR VARIETIES.
TWENTY VARIETIES OF GRASSES.
Hyacinths, Amarylis, Narcissus, Tulips,
Lilies, and other Bulbous Roots.
MAMMOTH RHUBARB ROOTS,
CHERRY CURRANT ROOTS,
HOP ROOTS, ETC. ETC. ETC.
My stock of SEEDS cannot be excelled. Knowing the importance from my long experience, I have spared no pains or expense to secure none but the best stocks, and purchasers can rely on their being fresh and true to their kind.
Orders by Mail or Express, promptly attended to. A liberal discount to the trade. Particular care is taken in packing seeds for shipment.
Boxes of Seeds containing 100 papers, for retailing in assortments as desired, will be furnished.
Your early orders are respectfully solicited.
1 C. L. KELLOGG,
427 Sansome st.

Pioneer Steam
COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
Old Government Java!
Old Government Java!
Just Received, ex Steamer St. Louis,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
GENUINE OLD GOVERNMENT
JAVA COFFEE.
For sale by MARDEN & FOLGER,
jan9 3m 521 and 523 Front street.

San Francisco Insurance Co.
OFFICE,......621 CLAY STREET,
Over the Savings and Loan Society.
Cash Capital,..................$150,000
Stock All Subscribed in California.
THIS COMPANY is Organized under the laws of the State of California.
They insure large Warehouses, Merchandise, Dwellings and Furniture against Loss or Damages by Fire.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. W. BURR, O. L. SHAFTER,
JOHN ARCHBALD, J. DE LA MONTANYA,
ROBERT TURNER, C. O. GERBERDING,
L. A. BOOTH, JOS. G. EASTLAND,
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, JOHN P. BUCKLEY,
H. H. HAIGHT, EDWARD HULL,
WM. F. HERRICK, JAMES H. CUTTER,
JOHN SINCLAIR, HENRY SCHMIEDELL,
BENJ. HAYNES, CHARLES KOHLER,
WM. BOSWORTH, O. F. GIFFIN,
EUGENE CROWELL.
E. W. BURR, President.
C. O. GERBERDING, Vice Prst.
GEO. C. BOARDMAN, Sec'y. jan16

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.
MRS. G. M. BLAKE...............Principal.
MISS M. A. SHATTUCK..Associate Principal.
Terms—Payments Monthly, In Advance:
For board, room, lights, washing, tuition in the English branches, with evening instruction and family care for each pupil, $33 per month; Music on Piano and Guitar, including use of instrument, $10 per month. Day Scholars—Tuition in Primary Department, from $3 to $4 per month; in Preparatory Department, $5 per month; in Collegiate Department, $6 per month. Drawing and painting in water colors, each $2 50 per month. French and Spanish, each $3 per month.
Pupils can remain in the Seminary during the vacations, subject to the charges for board and to the household regulations of term time.
REFERENCES.
Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell, Rev. Mr. Akerly, Prof. H. Durant, Oakland; Prof. M. Kellogg, Rev. Mr. Brayton, Principal of Oakland College; Rev. Mr. Walsworth, Rev. Mr. Mooar, Oakland; Mr. Stevens, Marysville; Rev. Mr. Willey, Rev. Dr. Anderson, San Francisco. jan16-6m

The College School at Oakland.
The Next Term will Commence on the 16th of January.
STUDENTS FROM ABROAD BOARD in the institution, under the care of the Principal and Teachers. None are received except upon satisfactory evidence of good moral character.
The expenses are from $310 to $340 per year, with extra charges for French, Spanish and Drawing.
For Circulars, address
jan9 REV. I. H. BRAYTON, Principal.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WHICH ARE UNEQUALED BY ANY, FOR BEAUTY AND SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY IN WORKING.
FROM PATENT REPORT.
"This machine, as wonderful alike for the delicacy and accuracy as for the simplicity of its operation, is designed to bless all lands with its munificent ministrations. The belief is confidently entertained that it will become almost as universal as the distaff and spinning-wheel of the olden time; but, unlike these memorials of ceaseless toil, it will enter the homes of impoverished and suffering humanity, to lighten the burdens and brighten the lives of those whose elevation and happiness have been the unceasing care, as they are now the crowning glory, of the Christian civilization of the world."
We have a large and varied assortment of these Machines on hand, for which we are General Agents for the Pacific States and west coast of Mexico.
COX, WILLCUT & CO.,
nov28 422 Battery street.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
EX LATE ARRIVALS,
FROM NEW YORK AND EUROPE.
THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTment of TOYS, Fancy Goods, Baskets and Willow Ware ever offered in this market.
For sale cheap by
TURNAUER & ZINN,
Nos. 320 and 322 Battery street,
de19-3m Between Commercial and Clay.

DR. DEAN
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO BELDEN BLOCK,
Corner Bush and Montgomery Streets,
AND
His Residence to No. 104 Stockton Street.
jan9 3m

SATHER & CHURCH,
Bankers.
Corner of Clay and Battery sts.
DRAW EXCHANGE AT SIGHT IN sums to suit, on
American Exchange Bank.......New York.
Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank...Boston.
Drexel & Co...................Philadelphia.
Geo. Peabody & Co...............London.
Purchase Certificates of Deposit of Eastern Banks and Bankers.
Discount Mercantile Paper, advance on Mint Certificates and make Collections on favorable terms.
jan9

Watts' Nervous Antidote.

I have in my own person, experienced so much benefit from the use of Watts' Nervous Antidote, and have witnessed so many cures, almost miraculous, which have resulted from its use, that I feel it an overwhelming duty to bear testimony to its sovereign virtues in severe Neuralgic affections, experienced by myself and others, which have come under my immediate notice.

My own case was as follows: I was in 1848, while working at my trade as ship carpenter, in Philadelphia, suddenly afflicted with loss of sight. After employing several physicians without deriving any benefit, I went to New York, where I was finally forced to enter the Hospital. There I was compelled to submit to a great variety of treatment, much of it exceedingly painful, and was ultimately shut up in a dark room, where I remained for a number of weeks to all intents a close prisoner, but all without experiencing any relief. Hearing of the Antidote of Dr. Watts, I sought and obtained permission to leave the hospital, and immediately went to the office of Dr. Watts. The Doctor examined into my condition, and then at short intervals, administered three doses of the "Antidote;" after observing its effects, he in a few hours pronounced mine to my great joy, to be a curable case. I accordingly continued to use it under his direction, and in six days I was perfectly cured and again following my trade.

An account of this case was published in the papers, and made so much noise that I was called upon by hundreds anxious to learn the particulars of my case for themselves, and thus I became familiar with scores of cures effected by this medicine, as remarkable as my own. I came to California, and here I found a great many cases, in which I knew the "Antidote" would be efficacious, but sought in vain to find it, and was upon the point of sending to New York for a supply, when I fortunately saw your advertisement. Since then, I have from time to time procured supplies from you and found that it still possesses the same efficacy, and relieves the intolerable misery caused by Neuralgia as perfectly as ever.

SAN FRANCISCO CURE.

Two weeks ago, a lady acquaintance on Sacramento street, informed me that her daughter was suffering from several complaints, aggravated by severe neuralgia affections. At my suggestion she obtained from you a bottle of "Watts' Nervous Antidote," and within one week the young lady was enabled to sleep quietly, her appetite was restored and her general health wonderfully improved, while the neuralgic pains had disappeared. This was after suffering five years of illness and expending several hundred dollars in vain efforts to find relief from other sources.

I also know of numerous cases of rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory, nervous headaches, weak and inflamed eyes, coughs, etc., which have been cured by the use of this invaluable medicine. I have no faith in quack medicines, but I know this does not come under that head.

F. W. PINKHAM, Carpenter.

Shop on Waverly Place, next to S. E. Corner of Clay street, San Francisco, December 31st, 1861.

To Dr. Samuel Adams, San Francisco. jan9

GOLD FILLINGS,
BY DR. BLAKE.
AFTER twenty-one years experience in my profession I am convinced that more teeth have been lost by coarse and imperfect operations than by actual decay.
Those who desire their teeth filled, or who require an operation performed in a thorough and finished manner, can obtain my services for a fair remuneration fee.
The greatest care and best materials used in my operations. DR. BLAKE,
Corner Clay and Kearny streets,
dec13-3m Opposite the Plaza.

Varney's New Amalgamator.
TO QUARTZ MINERS.
YOUR attention is respectfully invited to my NEW AMALGAMATOR. It acts on different principles from any other in use. Its amalgamating power is surprisingly perfect, and challenges competition. It requires no attention, the quartz running from the Battery through it in a continuous stream. It runs at any speed, from fifty to one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, doing work in proportion.
It is now in use in different places, and doing the work of several
Ordinary Amalgamators.
To supply the demand. Three Foundries are now engaged manufacturing these machines—the Miners' and the Pacific Foundries, San Francisco, also the Globe Foundry at Stockton, where they can be examined by all interested.
nov7-3m THOMAS VARNEY.

Presents for the Holidays
AT
KOHLER'S,
SANSOME ST., WASHINGTON ST., AND STOCKTON STREET,
Selected expressly for this Market, and will be sold at prices still lower than heretofore.
Assorted cases of Toys, put up in Germany, from $20 to $50.
☞ Country Merchants will please send orders immediately, or give us a call. dec12

QUINCY HALL.
THE LARGEST
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
....IN....
CALIFORNIA!
DAVIS & BOWERS
Have constantly employed, in New York, from two to three hundred hands, manufacturing CLOTHING expressly for QUINCY HALL, which enables them to offer to Customers
The Largest and Best Selected Stock
ever imported to this market. The extremely LOW PRICES at which they have always sold their Goods, has gained for them an enviable reputation throughout California and Oregon.
QUINCY HALL
147, 149 AND 151
WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
DAVIS & BOWERS,
n29-mis Proprietors.

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
Formerly of the Original Eagle Hat Store, Commercial street, and late of Washington street,
NOW 323 MONTGOMERY STREET,
TUCKER'S HALL.
THE COLLINS BROTHERS ARE NOW together for the purpose of doing a first class HAT business, and no pains will be spared to secure a liberal share of public patronage.
We shall keep on hand a large assortment of all the latest styles of
HATS AND CAPS.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
STAGE AND STOCK DRIVERS
Will remember that we are the best to manufacture, renovate and re-stiffen Peruvian and other stage hats.
Orders for Hats from the Interior
Will receive our particular attention.
[dec. 19.]

HENRY DUTTON & SON,
DEALERS IN
HAY AND GRAIN,
ALSO
WOOD,
PIER No. 7, STEWART STREET,
NEAR CORNER MISSION,
HENRY DUTTON, HENRY DUTTON, JR. SAN FRANCISCO.
de19-3m*

50,000 IN USE!
The Autocrat of the Kitchen!
THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART!
Fuel-Saving and Comfort-Producing
LARGE OVEN!
SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT
COOKING STOVE!
FOR
WOOD AND ANTHRACITE OR BITUMINOUS COAL,
IMPROVED IN 1859,
With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double Sheet Bottom Flue.
Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:
1st. *Durability.*—Lasting with proper care, at least 20 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.
2d. *Manufacture.*—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.
3d. *Capacity.*—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.
4th. *Economy.*—Saving the cost of the Stove in one or two years in the item of fuel.
5th. *Ventilation of Oven.*—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven, (protected by letters patent,) securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of perforating holes in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilating is the only one of any value whatever.
6th. *Entire Control of Heat.*—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.
7th *The Double Sheet Bottom Flue.*—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.
8th. *Broiling.*—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.
9th. *Hot Water Reservoir and Warming Closet.*—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat, and without extra fuel.
10. *Water Back.*—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath room, equal to any range.
☞ Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. Stewart and of the manufacturers are on each stove. None other genuine.
For sale by CALEB M. SICKLER,
422 Kearny street,
Bet. California and Pine, San Francisco.
jan16-3m

TRUE RELIGION.

THE religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider that forty cents returned for one hundred cents given is according to the Gospel, though it may be according to law. It looks upon a man *who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief.* It looks upon a man who promises to pay *fifty dollars upon demand, with interest, and who neglects to pay it on demand, without interest, is a liar.*—*Congregationalist.*

dec5-6m*

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s
STEAMSHIP
SONORA,
W. H. HUDSON..............................Commander,
Will Leave Folsom Street Wharf,
TUESDAY.....................FEB. 11th, 1862,
At 9 o'clock A. M., Punctually.
FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

Family Drug Store.
SAMUEL ADAMS,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Clay street, one Door from Dupont.
A LARGE assortment of Drugs, Chemicals and approved Patent Medicines at low prices. Prescriptions carefully and faithfully put up at reduced rates, and with consideration to those of limited means. Having heard of cases where the sick were suffering for days for the necessary remedies; the friends of all such are invited to call, and satisfactory arrangements will be made. jan9

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Having suffered long and poignantly from Neuralgia and complaints which resulted in a condition of almost constant suffering, and having experienced direct and positive relief of the most unmistakeable character from the use of the antidote ourselves, we have no hesitation in warmly recommending it to those who may be afflicted in the same manner. As a soother and anodyne it is invaluable—the sleep it induces is sweet and refreshing, and there is none of the terrible reaction upon the system which results from the use of opium, spirituous liquors and other articles of a kindred character. For palpitation of the heart, twitchings, cramps, etc., and in fact for every description of nervous affection in which we have seen it employed, it has proved a sovereign specific. In the course of three years, during which time we have suffered from neuralgic affections, we have resorted to every means within our reach to obtain relief, and for temporary intervals have succeeded not in banishing pain entirely, but in producing that sort of lull which was comparative bliss—it remained for Watts' Nervous Antidote to eradicate as it were, the very seeds of suffering, to restore the appetite, and thus bring back pristine health and vigor.—San Francisco *Police Gazette*, Jan. 6th.
jan9

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
HAVING made arrangements for a constant supply, all the Homeopathic Medicines will be furnished at reduced rates.
All of Humphrie's Specific Homeopathic remedies in Boxes, at New York prices. A fresh supply just received. SAMUEL ADAMS Druggist.
jan9 Clay street, one door from Dupont.

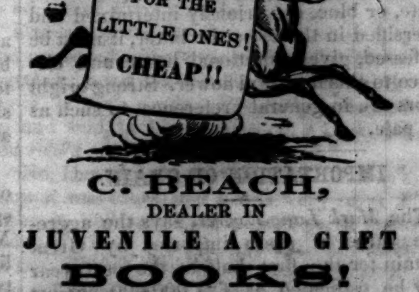
WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE,
AND PHYSICAL RESTORATIVE.
The Medical Wonder of the Age!
THE MOST POWERFUL and wonderful Medicine ever discovered, with Nervous or Spasmodic Disease. It is a nervine of such miraculous power, that it is unimportant how long the disease has existed. If it arises directly or indirectly from a nervous affection, persevere in it at about the rate of one phial to every year the disease has existed. It has cured the most violent and long standing cases of
NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX,
CONVULSIONS, FITS, RHEUMATISM,
CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,
CRAMPS, SPASMS, VERTIGO,
HEADACHE, DELIRIUM TREMENS,
LOW SPIRITS, PALPITATION,
NERVOUS TWITCHINGS,
HYSTERICS, HYPOCHONDRIA,
SUPPRESSED MENSES,
And is so wonderful in rejuvenating premature old age, and correcting decrepitude brought on by excessive indulgence, that nothing but a trial can convince the patient of its qualities. It is not an excitant but a strengthener, purely vegetable and harmless; like a skilful architect, it begins by laying a firm foundition, and gradually but incessantly adds strength and vigor until nothing is left unfinished.
jan9 For sale by all Druggists.

Celebrated German Tonic,
AND
AROMATIC BITTERS.
This is an unquestionable and never failing remedy for Bilious Diseases and all derangement of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, etc. etc. Where the System has been reduced by Fever and Ague, it will prove a valuable auxiliary for a speedy and permanent restoration to health and strength.
For sale by SAMUEL ADAMS,
jan9 Agent.

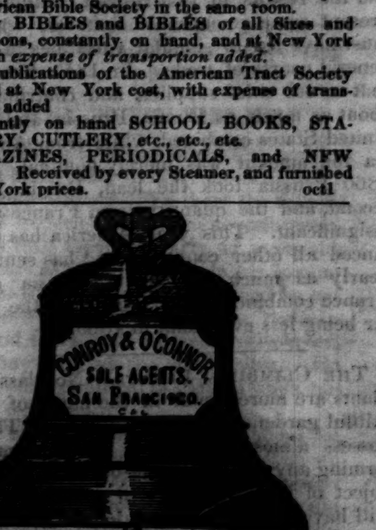
SEEDS! SEEDS!
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS,
TOBACCO AND COTTON SEEDS,
Of all varieties, are arriving by every steamer at SYLVESTER'S NEW SEED STORE, 317 Washington street, between Battery and Front, San Francisco.
Also on hand, FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREEN SHRUBS, BULBOUS ROOTS, etc.
A liberal discount to the trade Address by Mail or Express. GEO. F. SYLVESTER.
317 Washington street, San Francisco.

CRANBERRY PLANTS!
23,000 CRANBERRY PLANTS JUST RECeived and in good condition, for sale in quantities to suit, by
GEO. F. SYLVESTER,
dec 26 317 Washington street, San Francisco.

SEA BEACH BOOKSTORE



C. BEACH,
DEALER IN
JUVENILE AND GIFT BOOKS!
NO. 10 MONTGOMERY STREET.
(Nearly opposite the Masonic Hall,)
HERE MAY be fobnd a complete assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, adapted to all ages and capacities. The various works of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, including a large stock of HYMN BOOKS. Also, the publications of the American Sunday School Union. The Depository of the American Bible Society in the same room.
Family BIBLES and BIBLES of all Sizes and Descriptions, constantly on hand, and at New York cost, with *expense of transportion added.*
The Publications of the American Tract Society furnished at New York cost, with expense of transportation added
Constantly on hand SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, etc., etc., etc.
MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, and NFW BOOKS. Received by every Steamer, and furnished at New York prices. oct1



CAST STEEL BELLS,
FOR
FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, RANCHES, COURT HOUSES, STEAMBOATS, ETC.
We have in store, and are constantly receiving these celebrated Bells. They are superior in tone, of greater durability, and MUCH CHEAPER than the Composition or Bronze.
Numerous testimonials, American and English, can be seen at our store.
CONROY & O'CONNOR
Agents for the Manufacturers,
25, 27 and 29 Front street,
oct29-3m 34 and 36 Pine street.

...ems.

...nd tobacco house of
...ently destroyed by
...he fire is supposed
...n Indian, who had
...Ir. Green for helping
...o the tobacco, as he
...ce the fire. Loss,
...cco alone was valued
...ed by Mr. Green on

...—The Downieville
...ilt., gives the follow-
...f quartz operations
...rra Buttes Company
...rty-two days, $30,-
... Independence Mill,
...$9,000; Gold Bluff,
...216 ounces; Havens
...a Roland rotary bat-
...ces—the gold from
...bly fine, netting the
...ounce; Slug Canon,
... 52 ounces.

...THILLS.—From the
...own stage, we learn
... was quite heavy in
...At Forbestown, the
... yesterday morning,
...riable depth, all the
...ppeal.

...—From one o'clock
... to noon the water
...ptibly on Center st.
... is that the stand-
...igh north-west wind
...he sea into the Bay
... thus raising a high
...our fall through the
...nd also driving the
...mento Valley down
...surroundings. We
...d dry streets very
...te of decline in the
...8th ult.

...LOADS.—In the last
...he valley railroad
... Folsom immense
... Some of the loads
...eavy for the capacity
...e.—*Folsom Tel.*

...EW BRIDGE.—The
...n bridge over the
...be fixed fifteen feet
... last bridge stood.
...e fifth bridge which
... same crossing.—*Ib.*

...HENOMENA.—In the
...here have occurred
... incidents, says the
...minding us of the
...the bursting of rain
... work on Saw Mill
...were suddenly sur-
...of a great body of
...r had burst above,
...erything before it;
...oir above, nor any
...tion of water could
...ng happened Tues-
...tle ravine east of
...nd again, in a ra-
...company of miners
...remendous rush of
... down upon them,
...e, carrying away
...pparent cause could
...such an occurrence,
...ld be found where
... up or retained.

...uite an excitement
...y yesterday (9th of
...ncement that gold
...the hills adjacent to
...sh cemeteries, by a
...igging rock. Hun-
..., but so far we have
...strikes." Pieces of
...xhibited as the pro-
... prospectors."—*Los*

...MAIL.—A dispatch
...Assistant Treasurer
...Company, dated at
...ays: I arrived last
...o, having made all
... mountains are im-
...for man or horse.
...n the Summit, and
... thin crust, causing
... every step. Will
... No stage has ar-
... since the 22d. A
... Sink of Carson is
...rse of the river
...our routes. Agent
...gate the flood and
... We are making
... mails through.

...-We learn that it
...n José and Alviso
...ave a new bridge
...oyote, and to repair
... by the late flood
...ill cost, it is esti-
...*Mercury.*

...L COMMISSION.—
... on Public Build-
...he Reform School
...ompanied by the
...n. They express
... satisfied with the
...ne, will go back
...erning it from that
... with. As it has
...a Branch Lunatic
...n case it should be
... the school to the
... will next visit the
...n. It is not likely,
...periment of a State
...elinquished by the
...he proposition now
...n simply and use
...er public purpose.

...—A company call
...ler Works," was in-
...the filing of a cer-
... the County Court.
...any is to make and
...ital stock is $100,
...of $500 each. The
... composed of John
...loses Ellis, Edward
... and Horace P.

...ICO.—SPANIARDS
...L BRIDGE.—The
...rrived at this port
...he California pas-
...to Aspinwall, Jan-
...d at Acapulco by
...o, from Vera Cruz,
... the defeat of the
... battle at the Na-
... Cruz. The battle
...exican forces were
...Uraga.

...PE.—A concordat
...President Geffrard
...rt au Prince.
... an Archbishop of
...l to be nominated
... special article, is
...e dignities ecclesi-
...This, it is remarked,
...effrard "is liberal
...as.

Events of the Week.

From Eastern Telegraphic Dispatches, we condense the following news:

January 24th.

Flag officer McKain, reports from Ship Island, Jan. 18th, the capture of Biloxi at the mouth of the Mississippi. The capture was made on the first of January. He found none but women and children, the men had totally abandoned the town to the mercy of the Federals.

Fort Pulaski is at length abandoned by the rebels, and the old flag floats above it.

The Pontoon bridge at Paducah was carried away by a rise in the river.

January 25th.

The Secretary of War is diligently attending to the welfare of the prisoners at Richmond and other places. He says, also, that our army must now earn its living. This is suggestive, to say the least.

The noted General Frost, who was one of the Camp Jackson prisoners, and released on parole by Lyon, is at the head of a rebel force in Arkansas. So says the Little Rock *Journal.*

Col. Jackson, of a Georgia regiment, has succeeded Bragg in command at Pensacola. The Memphis *Appeal* doesn't report what has become of Bragg.

Claib Jackson is haranguing rebels in New Orleans, and presenting flags.

Southern papers are profoundly reticent respecting the great defeat at Somerset, and say it is all a story—got up to help Federal funds in Wall street.

Our losses in that great battle, are summed up thus: 39 killed, 103 wounded.

Drafting, it is said, is being resorted to, to a terrible extent in North Carolina.

Gen. Halleck is showing no mercy to Secessionists in Missouri. With him, war is no child's play. He seized the goods of one of the defaulters, added 25 per cent. to the original assessment, put him out of the State and then incarcerated the attorney who sought to replevin the property.

This is the policy that will bring many of them to their senses.

The House has refused to concur in the diplomatic recognition of Hayti and Liberia.

January 27th.

Facts are stubborn things. Southern papers, at last, acknowledge Zollicoffer's defeat, at Somerset. Among the wounded on their side, are General Crittenden and four Colonels.

Our fleet experienced a terrific storm at Hatteras. The particulars are as follows:

The steamer *Eastern State*, which left Hatteras Inlet last night, arrived at Fortress Monroe late this morning. The recent storms were unusually severe at Hatteras, and considerably delayed and crippled the expedition. The fleet left Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th, and consisted of over 125 vessels, of all classes. It arrived at Hatteras between the 12th and 17th, having been greatly retarded by severe storms and adverse winds which prevailed during that time. After the arrival of the fleet there were experienced a series of unparalleled storms—so severe at times that it was impossible to hold communication between any two vessels of the fleet. Ater the storm subsided, it was discovered that no vessel drawing over 7 feet 3 inches could pass into Pamlico Sound, nor could any vessel pass the outside bar drawing over 13 feet, unless very skilfully piloted.

The steamship *City of New York* struck outside the bar. She had a cargo of ammunition valued at $200,000. She was a total loss. The crew were saved.

The steamer *Pocahontas* went ashore near the lighthouse, and became a total loss. Ninety valuable horses belonging to the Rhode Island battery, were on board, and were all drowned.

The *Grape Shot* parted her hawser, and went down at sea; crew saved.

A Government schooner, name unknown, loaded with oats, and another vessel, name not known, with a crew, were lost on the beach.

The steamer *Louisiana* struck on the bar, where she still remains. A report of her burning is incorrect. She may be got off.

Much of the above losses is attributed to pilot traitors, who are supposed to have run the vessels ashore intentionally.

January 28th.

Released prisoners are to receive full commutation of rations additional to their pay.

Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish are appointed commissioners to examine into the condition of our prisoners held by the Rebels.

Colonel Reynolds, Government agent at Port Royal, has secured a million dollars worth of cotton, and reports that some 3,000 negroes were engaged in gathering it.

In Mexico, the invasion of the Allies meets with little or no success. All parties in Mexico are united in opposing it, while the Allies themselves are in bad humor with each other. Discontent prevails, quarrels have occurred, and divisions are working out beautifully. A fight between detatchments of French and Spanish troops is reported.

From England, we learn that a better feeling is rising. The *Times* expresses great satisfaction at the disavowal by the United States of the act of Com. Wilkes, and says, the English people heartily accept the satisfaction thus tendered their Government.

A Richmond dispatch says that Beauregard is to take command of the army at Columbus, Ky.

The London *Times* has strong editorials respecting the reception due to Mason and Slidell, as habitual revilers. England sincerely hopes that Englishmen won't give them an ovation. It says that England has returned them good for evil. If they can, they will only too willingly entangle her in a war with the North. England would have done as much for two negroes.

Other journals advise a similar course.

Some grumbling in England about that Stone Fleet sunk—forever sunk in Charleston harbor.

Russia sees the great advantage gained by Mr. Seward in giving up Mason and Slidell—a principle must hereafter govern England—which wars and treaties have hitherto failed to establish.

The latest telegram to the Southampton *Journal* from St. Petersburgh, publishes an article congratulating Mr. Seward on the uprightness of his policy, and demanding that the *Trent* precedent should be made a standing point in the negotiation for a recognition by the Powers. England should give the world solemn guarantees for the future by signing a convention, which, by insuring universal respect for the rights of neutral powers, would contribute to the maintenance of peace and mark the progress of civilization.

Russia has also sent an embarrassing ultimatum to Rome, that if the Pope did not condemn the conduct of the Polish clergy, Russia would recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Great excitement prevails in Newburn, N. C., in expectation of an attack from our fleet.

Contrabands from Norfolk, report at Fortress Monroe that the iron-plated steamer *Merrimac* is afloat and will soon be ready to sink our entire fleet in Hatteras waters.

January 29th.

To show the perfidy of those engaged in this rebellion, what can be more glaring than the mean way they have of stealing the clothing forwarded by our Government to our prisoners in Richmond.

Prisoners just returned from Richmond say that none of the clothing forwarded to them by Gen. Wool, some time since via Norfolk, ever reached its destination. It is supposed it was appropriated by the rebels.

It turns out that the loss of our fleet at Hatteras has been exaggerated.

Advices indicate an early attack on Savannah by Gen. Sherman.

The Secretary of War has issued orders that no further contracts be made for any foreign manufactures that can be made at home. All outstanding orders for arms, clothing, etc., on foreign countries, are annulled. All persons claiming to have contracts or agreements for furnishing anything to the United States, are required, within 15 days, to give a statement, in writing, of their character, and file a copy with the Secretary of War.

January 30th.

Advices from Fort Pickens state that the rebels have withdrawn a portion of their forces to Mobile, which they consider in special danger. The rebel force opposite Pickens is only 6,000.

Deserters' reports are not always reliable. One of these fellows stated to the Secretary of War that Beauregard had gone to Kentucky with 15,000 men. It may be true.

The President has been authorized by Congress to take possession of railroads and telegraphs throughout the country.

Movements are being made by Congress to provide for our cotton interests in South Carolina.

A still more intimate commercial Union with Canada than now exists, is urged at Washington.

January 31st.

Another grand Expedition to the South is soon to be arranged. The command is to be given to General Heintzleman.

Ericsson's Floating Battery was launched at Green Point, New York, and will be ready for service in about a week.

Shall we never have done with frauds in Government contracts? We learn that Burnside's expedition had been greatly embarrased by captains' trying to wreck chartered vessels in order to make a profitable sale to the Government.

A law should be passed by Congress making it a capital punishment to defraud the Government at a time like this.

Jeff. Davis, they say, will take command in person at Manassas; and the report is confirmed that Beauregard has gone to Kentucky.

The *Merrimac* is a failure.

The Norfolk papers call upon the ladies to give their worn-out skirts and dresses to the government for ammunition purposes.

A large cargo of powder and shells arrived at Cairo from Pittsburg. Twelve mortar boats will be prepared for immediate active service.

All rebels entitled to a pension have been stricken from the rolls.

February 1st.

There is still an uneasy feeling in England and France about the Stone fleet sunk in Charleston harbor.

The *Sumpter* had been ordered to leave Cadiz by the Spanish authorities, and has gone to Gibraltar.

Rumors are whispered that England and France meditate an early recognition of the Rebels. This has given a sweet ray of hope to the Secessionists that are still mean enough to live under the Government that protects them.

Gen. Banks, it is rumored, will take charge of the Navy Department.

A fire in Washington street, Boston, destroyed $10,000 worth of property; mostly insured. The sufferers are Pratt & Sons, Davis & Co., Storms & Co.

Intelligence from South-western Missouri indicates that several days may elapse before the occurrence of anything of particular importance.

Strong exertions are being made to furnish Commodore Foot sufficient men for gunboat service at Cairo.

February 3d.

Notwithstanding the tone of some foreign journals on the stone blockade, a dispatch received at the State Department asserts that there is complete restoration of good feeling in England, France and other Continental States.

There is about six inches of snow on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

Gen. Halleck has ordered several companies of the 4th Missouri Regiment to hard labor on the Cairo fortifications for their mutinous conduct. Officers of said companies will be discharged and mustered out of the service for not enforcing order and military discipline.

Price, though so formidly mennced, evinces no disposition to fall back, but from present appearances, seems determined to give battle.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—This road is in running order between Folsom and Lincoln, all damages by the late flood having been repaired, not in a temporary, but in a substantial and permanent manner.

Bay Association.

The next Regular Meeting of the Bay Association will be held in Oakland, Tuesday, February 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A full attendance is requested.

E. S. LACY, Register.

San Francisco, Jan. 30th, 1862.

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan. 15th, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, John F. Cope, to Mrs. L. L. Stevenson, both of Sonoma.

In Alvarado, by Rev. B. N. Seymour, Jan. 30th, Mr. Charles P. Johnson to Miss Ella M. Gregg, both of Alvarado.

Boston and St. Louis papers please copy.

DIED.

At Orange, New Jersey, Nathan Williams, in the 88th year of his age, the venerable and beloved father of Rev. A. Williams, of this city.

S. C. BUGBEE & SON,

ARCHITECTS,

No. 6 MONTGOMERY BLOCK,

SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES:

Rev. T. Starr King, Com. Watkins,
Anniss Merrill, Esq. Moses Ellis, Esq.
Richard Chenery, Esq. feb

San Francisco and Oakland Railroad.—Books for the subscription to the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and Oakland Railroad Company are now open (pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted December 3, 1861,) in the City of Oakland, at the drug store of E. P. Sanford and office of F. K. Shattuck, Esq., Broadway; and in the City of San Francisco, at the store of Messrs. B. C Horn & Co., No. 367 and 369 Front street, and at the office fo the Secretary of the Company, No. 72 Montgomery Block.

Messrs. E. P. Sanford, F. K. Shattuck, B. C. Horn and George Goss have been appointed Commissioners to receive and superintend the taking of said subscriptions.

By order of the Board of Directors,

dec12 GEO. GOSS, Secretary

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW SHOE STORE OF GILMAN & COLLINS,

141 Montgomery Street,

(Next to the corner of Bush street)

Is the best place for FAMILIES to purchase their

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

We shall keep the best Boots and Shoes manufactured, and by selling them at low prices, we hope to give satisfaction to all.

WE HAVE ALSO THE CITY AGENCY OF LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S Sewing Machine.

Those who are in want of a GOOD SEWING MACHINE, Should not fail to call and examine this Machine. The best Machine for ALL KINDS OF WORK.

City Agency,
GILMAN & COLLINS,
feb 6 141 Montgomery Street.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

For San Jose, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Gilroy, San Juan and Watsonville.



ON AND AFTER SATURDAY NOV. 2d, the favorite and fast running steamer SOPHIE McLANE, Chas. Thorne, Master, will leave Broadway Wharf for Alviso every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and there connecting with Stages for all the above places.

Through Tickets will be furnished on board.

Returning, leaves Alviso every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, connecting with the Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara at 8 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply on board.
jan16 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present.

For the Holidays, BUY A

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.

They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.

Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unseemly and liable to wear off and rip.

The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stitch alike upon both sides or the fabric, and it will not rip or ravel out.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent.
dec 26 Corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.

HARDWARE.

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
English and American Hardware,
CUTLERY,
FARMERS', MECHANICS' AND MINERS' TOOLS, ETC. ETC.
206 AND 208 BATTERY STREET,
Between California and Sacramento,
1 SAN FRANCISCO.

HAWLEY & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Building Materials, Carpenters' Tools,
AGRICULTURAL AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
Corner of California and Battery Streets,
1 SAN FRANCISCO.

Agricultural Implements.

A LARGE and varied assortment of Agricultural Implements of all kinds on hand and constantly arriving, for sale on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest city prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
Corner Washington and Davis sts.,
oct17-3m San Francisco.

RICHARDS & AITKEN,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,
PERFUMERIES, ACIDS, ETC.
CORNER CLAY AND SANSOM STREETS,
D. B. RICHARDS, D. B. AITKEN, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods sold at the lowest market rates for cash or approved credit.

Ships' Medicine Chests Replenished at wholesale rates.

Country orders promptly attended to.

Prescriptions accurately compounded. 1

WHITTON, WATERS & CO.
OFFICE:
COR. CLAY AND SANSOME STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ABEL WHITTON, E. D. WATERS, JR. F. C. WATERS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE
de12 AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

KNOX'S
IMPROVED STEAM CHEST
PATENT AMALGAMATOR,
Manufactured EXCLUSIVELY By
PALMER & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NOTE.—The improvement consists in a Steam Chest or Chamber so arranged as to take the place of a False Bottom, and when worn out can be replaced at trifling expense.

For further particulars, address
W. A. PALMER,
At the Golden State Foundry,
dec12 No. 6 Battery street.

A. C. DIETZ & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE,
AND
DOWNER'S KEROSENE FLUIDS,
Lard and Sperm Oils, Etc.,
No. 505 FRONT STREET,
Between Washington and Jackson.
We Sell Goods: Greatly Reduced Prices!
COAL OIL LAMPS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE.
BRANCH STORE—No. 56 Second street, near Mission.
[dec 19–3m.]

HENRY K. CUMMINGS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Dealer in
FRUITS, PRODUCE &c.
No. 63 MERCHANT STREET,
Opposite Washington Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Particular attention paid to Consignments. 1

NATH'L HOLLAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
South-West corner of Clay and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
House, 1111 Clay street, above Mason. 1

OVERCOATS, SHIRTS, CANES, Etc.

Gentlemen Take Notice!—I have this day opened a fine lot of Overcoats; also, a large large stock of Shirts and a large invoice of Canes; and we flatter ourselves that we have as nice and well assorted stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, as can be found in the city, which we will offer for sale at very low rates. Please call and examine for yourselves, at L. BLUM'S,
410 Montgomery street, next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Office. 1mo dec 26

ARMES & DALLAM,
(Successors to Hawxhurst and Son,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Brushes, Baskets, Twine, Cordage, Mats, &c.,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CALIFORNIA PAILS, TUBS and BROOMS,
Nos. 217 and 219 Sacramento street,
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

CHEMISTRY TRIUMPHANT!
Washboards, Pounders and Washing Machines rendered useless by
Platt's Non-Rubbing Chlorine Soap!
PATENTED JANUARY 17, 1860.
WARRANTED NOT TO ROT OR INJURE THE CLOTHES.
CHLORINE SOAP WORKS.
FAMILY, BATHING, TOILET AND FANCY
SOAPS OF ALL KINDS,
Manufactured at 731 Front Street, between Broadway and Vallejo. (Iron Building.
1 E. A. TAYLOR.

COMET. OOLONG Nº 1.

FRESH TEAS:
IN SMALL BOXES,
SELECTED FOR FAMILY USE,
AT
HASKELL'S TEA STORE,
24 Montgomery Street, near Market,
Where may be found also a full assortment of Groceries at wholesale and retail,
1 CHEAP FOR CASH.

FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT,
GO TO
Clark's Photographic Gallery,
Southeast corner Clay and Kearny sts.,
Opposite Gilbert's Melodeon,............SAN FRANCISCO.
PHOTOGRAPHS AND AMBROTYPES
Taken in all the perfection of the Art, and at prices that defy competition. Small Daguerreotypes copied to Life Size. Ring and Locket Pictures neatly set.
1 P. G. CLARK.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
JAS. M. FORD
HAS REMOVED FROM HIS FORMER place of business to
Selleck's Gallery,
No. 415 MONTGOMERY STREET,
UNION BUILDING.

Having made a business arrangement with Mr. SELLECK, he takes pleasure in inviting his friends and patrons to this—
The most Elegant and Convenient Gallery in San Francisco.

FORD'S "CARTES DE VISITE"
Are acknowledged to be the BEST in the city. and with the increased facilities of this Gallery he can give even
Better Satisfaction than Ever Before.
That new and most beautiful style of Picture, the
IVORY-TYPE!
Is executed ONLY at this establishment, by the Artist, Mr. N. T. JOHNSON, lately from New York.
N. B.—LOOK OUT FOR THE RIGHT PLACE!
SELLECK'S GALLERY,
415 Montgomery street, over Guerin's Dry Goods
1 Store.



FRESH SEEDS.
GROWTH OF 1861.
New York Seed Warehouse
C. L. KELLOGG,
No. 427 Sansome street, one door south of Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.
HAS ON HAND A MOST EXTENSIVE assortment of
Vegetable, Flower, Field, Fruit and Tree
SEEDS.
TOBACCO SEEDS—FOUR VARIETIES.
COTTON SEEDS—FOUR VARIETIES.
TWENTY VARIETIES OF GRASSES.
Hyacinths, Amarylis, Narcissus, Tulips,
Lilies, and other Bulbous Roots.
MAMMOTH RHUBARB ROOTS,
CHERRY CURRANT ROOTS,
HOP ROOTS, ETC. ETC. ETC.

My stock of SEEDS cannot be excelled. Knowing the importance from my long experience, I have spared no pains or expense to secure none but the best stocks, and purchasers can rely on their being fresh and true to their kind.

Orders by Mail or Express, promptly attended to. A liberal discount to the trade. Particular care is taken in packing seeds for shipment.

Boxes of Seeds containing 100 papers, for retailing in assortments as desired, will be furnished.

Your early orders are respectfully solicited.
1 C. L. KELLOGG,
427 Sansome st.

Pioneer Steam
COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
Old Government Java!
Old Government Java!
Just Received, ex Steamer St. Louis,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
GENUINE OLD GOVERNMENT
JAVA COFFEE.
For sale by MARDEN & FOLGER,
jan9 3m 521 and 523 Front street.

San Francisco Insurance Co.
OFFICE,.....621 CLAY STREET,
Over the Savings and Loan Society.
Cash Capital,..................$150,000
Stock All Subscribed in California.

THIS COMPANY is Organized under the laws of the State of California.

They insure large Warehouses, Merchandise, Dwellings and Furniture against Loss or Damages by Fire.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. W. BURR, O. L. SHAFTER,
JOHN ARCHBALD, J. DE LA MONTANYA,
ROBERT TURNER, C. O. GERBERDING,
L. A. BOOTH, JOS. G. EASTLAND,
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, JOHN P. BUCKLEY,
H. H. HAIGHT, EDWARD HULL,
WM. F. HERRICK, JAMES H. CUTTER,
JOHN SINCLAIR, HENRY SCHMIEDELL,
BENJ. HAYNES, CHARLES KOHLER,
WM. BOSWORTH, O. F. GIFFIN,
EUGENE CROWELL.
E. W. BURR, President.
C. O. GERBERDING, Vice Prst.
GEO. C. BOARDMAN, Sec'y. jan16

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.
MRS. G. M. BLAKE..............Principal.
MISS M. A. SHATTUCK..Associate Principal.
Terms—Payments Monthly, In Advance:

For board, room, lights, washing, tuition in the English branches, with evening instruction and family care for each pupil, $33 per month; Music on Piano and Guitar, including use of instrument, $10 per month. Day Scholars—Tuition in Primary Department, from $3 to $4 per month; in Preparatory Department, $5 per month; in Collegiate Department, $6 per month. Drawing and painting in water colors, each $2 50 per month. French and Spanish, each $3 per month.

Pupils can remain in the Seminary during the vacations, subject to the charges for board and to the household regulations of term time.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell, Rev. Mr. Akerly, Prof. H. Durant, Oakland; Prof. M. Kellogg, Rev. Mr. Brayton, Principal of Oakland College; Rev. Mr. Walsworth, Rev. Mr. Mooar, Oakland; Mr. Stevens, Marysville; Rev. Mr. Willey, Rev. Dr. Anderson, San Francisco. jan16-6m

The College School at Oakland.
The Next Term will Commence on the 16th of January.

STUDENTS FROM ABROAD BOARD in the institution, under the care of the Principal and Teachers. None are received except upon satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

The expenses are from $310 to $340 per year, with extra charges for French, Spanish and Drawing.

For Circulars, address
jan9 REV. I. H. BRAYTON, Principal.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WHICH ARE UNEQUALED BY ANY, FOR BEAUTY AND SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY IN WORKING.

FROM PATENT REPORT.

"This machine, as wonderful alike for the delicacy and accuracy as for the simplicity of its operation, is designed to bless all lands with its munificent ministrations. The belief is confidently entertained that it will become almost as universal as the distaff and spinning-wheel of the olden time; but, unlike these memorials of ceaseless toil, it will enter the homes of impoverished and suffering humanity, to lighten the burdens and brighten the lives of those whose elevation and happiness have been the unceasing care, as they are now the crowning glory, of the Christian civilization of the world."

We have a large and varied assortment of these Machines on hand, for which we are General Agents for the Pacific States and west coast of Mexico.

COX, WILLCUT & CO.,
nov28 422 Battery street.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
EX LATE ARRIVALS,
FROM NEW YORK AND EUROPE.

THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTment of TOYS, Fancy Goods, Baskets and Willow Ware ever offered in this market.

For sale cheap by
TURNAUER & ZINN,
Nos. 320 and 322 Battery street,
de19–3m Between Commercial and Clay.

DR. DEAN
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO BELDEN BLOCK,
Corner Bush and Montgomery Streets,
AND
His Residence to No. 104 Stockton Street.
jan9 3m

SATHER & CHURCH,
Bankers,
Corner of Clay and Battery sts.
DRAW EXCHANGE AT SIGHT IN sums to suit, on
American Exchange Bank.......New York.
Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank....Boston.
Drexel & Co..........................Philadelphia.
Geo. Peabody & Co...................London.
Purchase Certificates of Deposit of Eastern Banks and Bankers.
Discount Mercantile Paper, advance on Mint Certificates and make Collections on favorable terms.
jan9

Watts' Nervous Antidote.

I have in my own person, experienced so much benefit from the use of Watts' Nervous Antidote, and have witnessed so many cures, almost miraculous, which have resulted from its use, that I feel it an overwhelming duty to bear testimony to its sovereign virtues in severe Neuralgic affections, experienced by myself and others, which have come under my immediate notice.

My own case was as follows: I was in 1848, while working at my trade as ship carpenter, in Philadelphia, suddenly afflicted with loss of sight. After employing several physicians without deriving any benefit, I went to New York, where I was finally forced to enter the Hospital. There I was compelled to submit to a great variety of treatment, much of it exceedingly painful, and was ultimately shut up in a dark room, where I remained for a number of weeks to all intents a close prisoner, but all without experiencing any relief. Hearing of the Antidote of Dr. Watts, I sought and obtained permission to leave the hospital, and immediately went to the office of Dr. Watts. The Doctor examined into my condition, and then at short intervals, administered three doses of the "Antidote;" after observing its effects, he in a few hours pronounced mine to my great joy, to be a curable case. I accordingly continued to use it under his direction, and in six days I was perfectly cured and again following my trade.

An account of this case was published in the papers, and made so much noise that I was called upon by hundreds anxious to learn the particulars of my case for themselves, and thus I became familiar with scores of cures effected by this medicine, as remarkable as my own. I came to California, and here I found a great many cases, in which I knew the "Antidote" would be efficacious, but sought in vain to find it, and was upon the point of sending to New York for a supply, when I fortunately saw your advertisement. Since then, I have from time to time procured supplies from you and found that it still possesses the same efficacy, and relieves the intolerable misery caused by Neuralgia as perfectly as ever.

SAN FRANCISCO CURE.

Two weeks ago, a lady acquaintance on Sacramento street, informed me that her daughter was suffering from several complaints, aggravated by severe neuralgia affections. At my suggestion she obtained from you a bottle of "Watts' Nervous Antidote," and within one week the young lady was enabled to sleep quietly, her appetite was restored and her general health wonderfully improved, while the neuralgic pains had disappeared. This was after suffering five years of illness and expending several hundred dollars in vain efforts to find relief from other sources.

I also know of numerous cases of rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory, nervous headaches, weak and inflamed eyes, coughs, etc., which have been cured by the use of this invaluable medicine. I have no faith in quack medicines, but I know this does not come under that head.

F. W. PINKHAM, Carpenter.

Shop on Waverly Place, next to S. E. Corner of Clay street, San Francisco, December 31st, 1861.

To Dr. Samuel Adams, San Francisco. jan9

GOLD FILLINGS,
BY DR. BLAKE.

AFTER twenty-one years experience in my profession I am convinced that more teeth have been lost by coarse and imperfect operations than by actual decay.

Those who desire their teeth filled, or who require an operation performed in a thorough and finished manner, can obtain my services for a fair remunerative fee.

The greatest care and best materials used in my operations. DR. BLAKE,
Corner Clay and Kearny streets,
dec13-3m Opposite the Plaza.

Varney's New Amalgamator.
TO QUARTZ MINERS.

YOUR attention is respectfully invited to my NEW AMALGAMATOR. It acts on different principles from any other in use. Its amalgamating power is surprisingly perfect, and challenges competition. It requires no attention, the quartz running from the Battery through it in a continuous stream. It runs at any speed, from fifty to one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, doing work in proportion.

It is now in use in different places, and doing the work of several

Ordinary Amalgamators.

To supply the demand. Three Foundries are now engaged manufacturing these machines—the Miners' and the Pacific Foundries, San Francisco, also the Globe Foundry at Stockton, where they can be examined by all interested.

nov7-3m THOMAS VARNEY.

Presents for the Holidays
AT
KOHLER'S,
SANSOME ST., WASHINGTON ST., AND STOCKTON STREET,
Selected expressly for this Market, and will be sold at prices still lower than heretofore.

Assorted cases of Toys, put up in Germany, from $20 to $50.

☞ Country Merchants will please send orders immediately, or give us a call. dec12

QUINCY HALL.
THE LARGEST
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
....IN....
CALIFORNIA!
DAVIS & BOWERS

Have constantly employed, in New York, from two to three hundred hands, manufacturing CLOTHING expressly for QUINCY HALL, which enables them to offer to Customers

The Largest and Best Selected Stock

ever imported to this market. The extremely LOW PRICES at which they have always sold their Goods, has gained for them an enviable reputation throughout California and Oregon.

QUINCY HALL
147, 149 AND 151
WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
DAVIS & BOWERS,
n29-mis Proprietors.

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
Formerly of the Original Eagle Hat Store, Commercial street, and late of Washington street,
NOW 323 MONTGOMERY STREET,
TUCKER'S HALL.

THE COLLINS BROTHERS ARE NOW together for the purpose of doing a first class HAT business, and no pains will be spared to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

We shall keep on hand a large assortment of all the latest styles of

HATS AND CAPS.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
STAGE AND STOCK DRIVERS
Will remember that we are the best to manufacture, renovate and re-stiffen Peruvian and other stage hats.
Orders for Hats from the Interior
Will receive our particular attention.
[dec. 19.]

HENRY DUTTON & SON,
DEALERS IN
HAY AND GRAIN,
ALSO
WOOD,
PIER No. 7, STEWART STREET,
NEAR CORNER MISSION,
HENRY DUTTON, HENRY DUTTON, JR. SAN FRANCISCO.
de19–3m*

50,000 IN USE!
The Autocrat of the Kitchen!
THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART!
Fuel-Saving and Comfort-Producing
LARGE OVEN!
SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT
COOKING STOVE!
FOR
WOOD AND ANTHRACITE OR BITUMINOUS COAL,
IMPROVED IN 1859,
With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double Sheet Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st. *Durability.*—Lasting with proper care, at least 20 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d. *Manufacture.*—Every portion of the Stove is thoroughly constructed. Each Stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d. *Capacity.*—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th. *Economy.*—Saving the cost of the Stove in one or two years in the item of fuel.

5th. *Ventilation of Oven.*—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven, (protected by letters patent,) securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of perforating holes in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilating is the only one of any value whatever.

6th. *Entire Control of Heat.*—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th *The Double Sheet Bottom Flue.*—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th. *Broiling.*—Performed on the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th. *Hot Water Reservoir and Warming Closet.*—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat, and without extra fuel.

10. *Water Back.*—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath room, equal to any range.

☞ Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. Stewart and of the manufacturers are on each stove. None other genuine.

For sale by CALEB M. SICKLER,
422 Kearny street,
Bet. California and Pine, San Francisco.
jan16-3m

TRUE RELIGION.

THE religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider that forty cents returned for one hundred cents given is according to the Gospel, though it may be according to law. It looks upon a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks upon a man who promises to pay fifty dollars upon demand, with interest, and who neglects to pay it on demand, without interest, is a liar.—*Congregationalist.*
dec5-6m*

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s
STEAMSHIP
SONORA,
W. H. HUDSON..........................Commander,
Will Leave Folsom Street Wharf,
TUESDAY..................FEB. 11th, 1862,
At 9 o'clock A. M., Punctually.
FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

Family Drug Store.
SAMUEL ADAMS,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Clay street, one Door from Dupont.

A LARGE assortment of Drugs, Chemicals and approved Patent Medicines at low prices. Prescriptions carefully and faithfully put up at reduced rates, and with consideration to those of limited means. Having heard of cases where the sick were suffering for days for the necessary remedies; the friends of all such are invited to call, and satisfactory arrangements will be made. jan9

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.

Having suffered long and poignantly from Neuralgia and complaints which resulted in a condition of almost constant suffering, and having experienced direct and positive relief of the most unmistakeable character from the use of the antidote ourselves, we have no hesitation in warmly recommending it to those who may be afflicted in the same manner. As a soother and anodyne it is invaluable—the sleep it induces is sweet and refreshing, and there is none of the terrible reaction upon the system which results from the use of opium, spirituous liquors and other articles of a kindred character. For palpitation of the heart, twitchings, cramps, etc., and in fact for every description of nervous affection in which we have seen it employed, it has proved a sovereign specific. In the course of three years, during which time we have suffered from neuralgic affections, we have resorted to every means within our reach to obtain relief, and for temporary intervals have succeeded not in banishing pain entirely, but in producing that sort of lull which was comparative bliss—it remained for Watts' Nervous Antidote to eradicate as it were, the very seeds of suffering, to restore the appetite, and thus bring back pristine health and vigor.—San Francisco *Police Gazette*, Jan. 6th.
jan9

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HAVING made arrangements for a constant supply, all the Homeopathic Medicines will be furnished at reduced rates.

All of Humphrie's Specific Homeopathic remedies in Boxes, at New York prices. A fresh supply just received. SAMUEL ADAMS Druggist.
jan9 Clay street, one door from Dupont.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE,
AND PHYSICAL RESTORATIVE.
The Medical Wonder of the Age!

THE MOST POWERFUL and wonderful Medicine ever discovered, with Nervous or Spasmodic Disease. It is a nervine of such miraculous power, that it is unimportant how long the disease has existed. If it arises directly or indirectly from a nervous affection, persevere in it at about the rate of one phial to every year the disease has existed. It has cured the most violent and long standing cases of
NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX,
CONVULSIONS, FITS, RHEUMATISM,
CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,
CRAMPS, SPASMS, VERTIGO,
HEADACHE, DELIRIUM TREMENS,
LOW SPIRITS, PALPITATION,
NERVOUS TWITCHINGS,
HYSTERICS, HYPOCHONDRIA,
SUPPRESSED MENSES,
And is so wonderful in rejuvenating premature old age, and correcting decrepitude brought on by excessive indulgence, that nothing but a trial can convince the patient of its qualities. It is not an excitant but a strengthener, purely vegetable and harmless; like a skilful architect, it begins by laying a firm foundition, and gradually but incessantly adds strength and vigor until nothing is left unfinished.
jan9 For sale by all Druggists.

Celebrated German Tonic,
AND
AROMATIC BITTERS.

This is an unquestionable and never failing remedy for Bilious Diseases and all derangement of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, etc. etc. Where the System has been reduced by Fever and Ague, it will prove a valuable auxiliary for a speedy and permanent restoration to health and strength.

For sale by SAMUEL ADAMS,
jan9 Agent.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS,
TOBACCO AND COTTON SEEDS,
Of all varieties, are arriving by every steamer at SYLVESTER'S NEW SEED STORE, 317 Washington street, between Battery and Front, San Francisco.

Also on hand, FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREEN SHRUBS, BULBOUS ROOTS, etc.

A liberal discount to the trade Address by Mail or Express. GEO. F. SYLVESTER.
317 Washington street, San Francisco.

CRANBERRY PLANTS!

23,000 CRANBERRY PLANTS JUST RECEIVED and in good condition, for sale in quantities to suit, by
GEO. F. SYLVESTER,
dec 26 317 Washington street, San Francisco.

SEA BEACH BOOKSTORE



C. BEACH,
DEALER IN
JUVENILE AND GIFT
BOOKS!
NO. 10 MONTGOMERY STREET.
(Nearly opposite the Masonic Hall,)

HERE MAY be found a complete assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, adapted to all ages and capacities. The various works of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, including a large stock of HYMN BOOKS. Also, the publications of the American Sunday School Union. The Depository of the American Bible Society in the same room.

Family BIBLES and BIBLES of all Sizes and Descriptions, constantly on hand, and at New York cost, with *expense of transportion added.*

The Publications of the American Tract Society furnished at New York cost, with expense of transportation added

Constantly on hand SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, etc., etc., etc.

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, and NFW BOOKS. Received by every Steamer, and furnished at New York prices. oct1



CAST STEEL BELLS,
FOR
FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, RANCHES, COURT HOUSES, STEAMBOATS, ETC.

We have in store, and are constantly receiving these celebrated Bells. They are superior in tone, of greater durability, and MUCH CHEAPER than the Composition or Bronze.

Numerous testimonials, American and English, can be seen at our store.

CONROY & O'CONNOR
Agents for the Manufacturers,
25, 27 and 29 Front street,
oct29-3m 34 and 36 Pine street.

THE FARM.

For the Pacific.

THE FLOOD OF 1862.

It has roared through rugged cañons,
Rushed wild o'er fertile plain,
Rolled fierce in frenzied madness,
O'er fields of germing grain;
Bearing far on its wrathful bosom,
As Victor bears his spoil,
The wealth that many a hand hath won
By long hard years of toil.

It has scorned the mimic barriers
That marked the rivers' bed,
In mockery leaped the bulwarks high
As it onward, onward sped;
In fearful triumph sweeping
Hut, hamlet, town away:
Leaving naught but woful ruin,
Grief, suffering and dismay.

It has dimmed full many a bright eye,
Blanched many a lovely cheek,
And brought, oh! depth of misery
No mortal tongue can speak!
Invoked grim famine's withering hand,
Disease with poisonous breath,
And every horrid allied form
Of misery and death.

It has waked the boastful, proud heart,
To consciousness of sin;
Hushed many a lip that murmured loud,
At harvests gathering in—
Murmured! oh gracious God, forgive!
Not that the earth withheld,
But at the flocks' and herds' increase,
The soil's abundant yield.

It has scattered homeless wanderers,
In thousands o'er the land;
Bid avarice grasp the needed food,
And hoard with cruel hand.
But love and sympathy have ope'd
Their arms in tender care,
And bade each heart-sick sufferer,
Their tender blessings share.

Roll on, ye fearful torrents!
On, onward to the deep;
There, on his briney bosom,
Go rock yourselves to sleep:
Nor haunt the wakeful mariner
With hoarse and dirge-like roar,
Nor moan o'er shrieking, shivering forms,
Ye've dashed 'gainst rocky shore.

Enough, enough of havoc!
If fame ye seek, 'tis won;
Long, long will be remembered
The horrid deeds ye've done.
Speed onward to the ocean—
Go mingle with the deep,
And in a dark oblivion
Sleep evermore, oh sleep!

San Francisco, Jan., 1862. M. A. B.

THE HYACINTH.

The Hyacinth, which belongs to the same natural order as the lily and tulip, is a native of the Levant; but has been cultivated in Britain for nearly three hundred years. It is in Holland, however, that the plant is reared in perfection, the florists of that country carrying on a regular trade in the bulb, and using every effort and device to increase the varieties. Mr. Knight, who traveled in the bulb district in 1830, saw more than a hundred acres of hyacinths in bloom between Leyden and Haarlem; and some of these bloomestries had been established for upwards of a century. At first, only single hyacinths were cultivated, but about the middle of the last century attention was paid to double flowers; and some of the earliest of these varieties brought the high price of 1000 florins, or £100 per bulb. As the art of cultivation improved, so rose the mania to possess rare varieties, and as much as £200 pounds has been known to be given for a single root. The passion for this, as well as for many of our older favorites, has long since declined: other exotic novelties have taken their place; and it is now rarely that we hear of more than £8 or £10 being given for the finest hyacinth. The ordinary price for good bulbs is indeed seldom beyond eight or ten shillings; and what are called common mixtures may be had, as imported, for £2 or £3 per hundred. The criterion of a fine double hyacinth, according to the Botanical Magazine, is as follows:—The stem should be strong, tall, and erect, supporting numerous large bells, each suspended by a short and strong peduncle, or foostalk, in a horizontal position, so that the whole may have a compact pyramidal form, with the crown or uppermost part perfectly erect. The flowers should be large, and perfectly double; that is, well filled with broad, bold petals, appearing to the eye rather convex than flat or hollow; they should occupy about one-half the stem. The colors should be clear and bright, whether plain red, white, or blue, or variously intermixed and diversified in the eye; the latter, it must be confessed, gives additional lustre and elegance to this beautiful flower. Strong bright colors are in general preference to such as are pale.

IMPORTATION OF GRAIN.

The *Mark Lane Express* says the aggregate value of grain imported by Great Britain for the first half of the past year may be estimated at £21,000,000 against £9,500,000 in 1860. Of this total about £14,500,000 represent wheat and flour, our importations of which in the same period of 1860 were below £3,000,000. The question next in importance is as to the sources whence these supplies have been derived, and the results in that respect continue to present some remarkable features, which must have led to singular variations in the general course of trade. In 1859 France sent us our chief supplies, and contributed about as much as Russia, Prussia, and the United States combined, while from America the amount was merely nominal. In 1860 Prussia took the lead, Russia was second, and the quantity from France was insignificant. This year America has distanced all other countries, and has sent us nearly as much as Prussia, Russia and France combined, the quantity from the latter being less even than in 1860.

The Climbing Plants.—No class of plants are more useful in the hands of the skillful gardener than the climbers. They possess almost miraculous powers, transforming any unsightly out-building into an object of real beauty. No good gardener will have any bare board fences about his premises,—all are wreathed and festooned, and made gay and graceful. Then for covering cottage verandahs, what can equal this class of plants? They put to the blush all the expensive work of the architect, and the builder, and make the poor man's cottage appear more elegant—possessing more of nature—more of quiet grace—than the palace of a prince. For this purpose, the hardy varieties of grape vines are very useful.—*Rural New Yorker.*

See that your hogs have clean beds.

FEEDING HORSES.

The London Omnibus Company have lately made a report on feeding horses, which discloses some interesting information, not only to farmers, but to every owner of a horse. As a great number of horses are used in the army for cavalry, artillery and draught purposes, the facts stated are of great value at the present time.

The London Company use no less than 6,000 horses; 3,000 of this number had for their feed bruised oats and hay and straw, and the other 3,000 got whole oats and hay. The allowance accorded to the first was—bruised oats, 16 lbs.; cut hay, 7½ lbs.; cut straw, 2 1-8 lbs. The bruised oats, cut hay and cut straw amounted to 26 lbs., and the unbruised oats, &c, 32 lbs. The horse which had bruised oats, with cut hay and straw, and consumed 26 lbs per day, could do the same work as well, and was kept in as good condition, as the horse which received 32 lbs. per day. Here was the saving of 6 lbs. per day on the feeding of each horse receiving bruised oats, cut hay and cut straw. The advantage of bruised oats and cut hay over unbruised oats and uncut hay is estimated at five cents per day on each horse, amounting to $300 a day for the company's 6,000 horses. It is by no means an unimportant result with which this experiment has supplied us. To the farmer who expends a large sum in the support of horse power, there are two points this experiment clearly establishes which, in practice, must be profitable: first, the saving of food to the amount of 6 lbs. per day; and second, no loss of horse-power arising from that saving.—*Scientific American.*

TREATMENT OF CROUP.

Croup is an inflammation of the inner surface of the windpipe. Inflammation implies heat, and that heat must be subdued or the patient will inevitably die. If prompt efforts are made to cool the parts in case of an attack of the croup, relief will be as prompt as it is surprising and delightful. All know that cold applied to a hot skin cools it, but all do not as well know and understand that hot water applied to an inflamed skin will as certainly cool it off. Hence the application of ice cold wafer with woolen flannel, is very efficient in the cure of croup. Take two or three pieces of woolen flannel of folds large enough to cover the whole throat and upper part of the chest; put these in a pan of water as hot as the hand can bear, and keep it thus hot, by adding water from a boiling tea-kettle at hand; let two or three of the flannels be in the hot water all the time, and one on the throat all the time, with a dry flannel covering the wet one, so as to keep the steam in to some extent; the flannels should not be put on so wet as to dribble the water, for it is important to keep the clothing as dry as possible, and keep up this process until the doctor comes, or until the phlegm is loose, the child easier and begins to fall asleep; then gently wrap a dry flannel on the wet one which is on, so as to cover it up entirely, and the child is saved. When it wakes up both flannels will be dry.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

SELECTED RECIPES.

Omelet.—Twelve eggs, beaten as for custard, one cup of thick sweet cream, and a little salt; have your spider well buttered; pour in your mixture; set it over a slow fire; stir it occasionally until it thickens; pour immediately into a deep dish. This makes a very nice dish for breakfast.

Cake without Eggs.—Two cupsful of sugar, two cupsful of sweet cream, two small teaspoonsful of saleratus, four cupsful of flour; flavor with nutmeg or lemon, and bake in small scolloped tins.

Soda Cracker Pie.—Take three soda crackers; pour on boiling water and soak them until soft; eight tablespoonsful of sugar, four eggs—beat the whites separate; juice of two lemons—grate off the yellow from the rind end into it. Two tablespoonsful of corn starch adds much to it.

Plum Pudding.—Take half a pound of flour, half a pound of raisins stoned and chopped, and some currants washed, picked and dried; use milk enough to stir easily with a spoon; add half a pound of suet chopped fine, a teaspoonful of salt, and four well-beaten eggs; tie it in a floured cloth and boil four hours. The water must be boiling when it is put in, and continue boiling until it is done.

To Roast Ducks.—Put into the bodies a seasoning of boiled onions mixed with minced sage, salt, pepper, and a slice of butter. Cut off the pinions at the first joint from the bodies, truss the feet behind the backs, and roast the bird at a brisk fire, but do not place them sufficiently near to be scorched; baste them constantly, and when the breasts are well plumped, and the steam from them draws towards the fire, dish and serve them quickly with a little good brown gravy poured round them, and some also in a tureen. Young ducks half an hour; full sized, from three quarters to one hour.

Dumplings.—In boiling dumplings, or any kind of paste, the cover should never be removed, nor the water allowed to cease to boil until the paste is done; when it should be taken off before it becomes soaked and heavy.

Nice Rolls.—Two pounds flour, four ounces butter, two eggs, well beaten, two spoonsful of yeast, about a pint of milk. Make a soft dough and set it to rise. When light make it into small rolls, and bake about twenty minutes.

Ground Rice Cake.—Break five eggs into a stew-pan, which place in another, containing hot water; whip the eggs for ten minutes till very light, then mix in by degrees half a pound of ground rice, six ounces of powdered sugar; beat it well; any flavor may be introduced; pour into the buttered pan and bake half an hour.

MANILA ROPE.

A firm in Liverpool, manufacturers of hempen and wire rope, now advertise thus:

"The present unusually low price of Manila hemp induces us to bring to notice the economy of using it for rope. Being much lighter than Russian hemp, at the same price per cwt., it would be fully 20 per cent. cheaper, and when spun by machinery is the strongest and most durable rope in use. Tarred Manila answers best for all ropes much exposed to wet, as hawsers, warps," &c.

Manila hemp, a cording to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, (one of the best commercial papers of the day,) is derived from a species of banana tree, indigenous to the forests of Mindano, one of the largest islands of the Phillippine group. The tree is cultivated for its fiber, which is obtained by rotting the trunk of the tree until the woody matter falls away from the fibre, which, with little cleaning, becomes the Manila hemp of commerce. This is collected by the natives into rolls, bundles and small bales, care being taken not to entangle the hemp, shipped in small coasting vessels to Manila, and then screwed into the regular 280 lb. bales of commerce. The bulk of the product is then shipped to the United States and England, other commercial countries using comparatively little of this fibre in their cordage manufactories. Under favorable circumstances the Phillippines will continue a sufficient supply for the ordinary demands of commerce, at rates not much varying from the present, as Americans, being the largest buyers, keep down competition, while care is taken by those in the trade not to let the rates to the producer recede so far as to check production.

It is probable that if a new source of supply for this commodity is ever sought, it will be found indigenous to the Caroline and portions of the Solomon's Islands, and in the mountains of the Eastern Archipelago. Perhaps it could be cultivated profitably in Nicaragua and Central America.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

CHINA TRADE.

From New-Chwang, the newly opened port in Mantchooria, accounts have been received, describing it as situated in a low, flat, swampy country. The town stands on a creek eight miles from the main river, and eighty from its mouth. It is approached by a very tortuous river, which is full of sand banks. About fifteen miles below New-Chwang, the river forms into two branches, one of which, called Wyleaou ho, runs on about 330 miles to Le-mun-tun, a place of great trade. The other branch, called the Le-leaou-ho, goes on to Mard-ka. At Tai-tsze, the Tien-tsin and Shangtung junks load, while those from Ningpo and Shanghai load at Yenko. There is a large junk trade at both these places, which export peas, beans, tobacco, pea-cake, oil and drugs. Yenko is a filthy place of mud huts, built in a swamp, the streets so full of uncleanliness that it is difficult to walk about, and nothing is to be seen but poverty and dirt: the country all around is flat, with not a blade of grass to relieve the eye. Cattle, and a few fruits, are procurable with difficulty. Altogether, the prospects of the port are not encouraging.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.

In the November number of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* we find a very interesting article on this subject, from which we make the following extract:

It is asserted that in the trade between Cuba and Hamburg, although directly in the path where some of our worst losses occur, no Hamburg ship has been lost in twenty years. It is notorious, that in that country shipmasters have to undergo strict examinations as to character and capacity before obtaining commands; and a proof of the care they take of their ships is to be seen in the low rates of insurance there. The American consul at Hamburg makes the following remarks on this subject in his official report, published in the "*Commercial Relations*" for 1859:

"In reply to certain questions which, at the request of the President of the Atlantic Insurance Company, of New York, I had asked of a Hamburg insurance broker, the following replies were received, giving information as to the rates and customs which obtain here in regard to marine insurance, and the estimation in which American shipping is held by Hamburg underwriters:

"'The premium charged on first class, A No. 1 vessels is 7½ per cent. per annum; but underwriters here would refuse to take at this rate any American (United States) vessel, because they know that there are few hands on board who are thorough sailors, many of them never having been to sea before, and even their captains very often knowing nothing of seamanship, leaving the whole command in reality to the mates.

"'Hamburg masters, as well as mates, have to undergo very strict examination before they are allowed to take command. The same is true of Denmark, Sweden and Prussia; their vessels are, consequently, considered by Hamburg underwriters just as good risks.

"'The premium from Hamburg to New York and home is, in the summer season, two per cent., and rises in the winter to three and a half.'"

A similar system of examining masters and mates before intrusting them with commands prevails in England, and is attended with like beneficial results. The British Board of Trade report for the year 1860 gives the per centage of disasters as compared with voyages as follows: For eight years, from 1852 to 1860, 47-100 of one per cent., or one accident in every two hundred and thirteen voyages; and for the year 1860 alone, 53-100 of one per cent., or one in every one hundred and eighty-eight voyages. This per centage includes accidents of every kind, great and small, and the voyages include over-sea and coasting. On the other hand, the proportion of accidents to American ships to the number of voyages is, as near as can be estimated with the imperfect data at command, for the year 1860, 1 33-100 per per cent., or one accident of some kind in every seventy five voyages. This, it will be seen, is more than double the per centage for English ships.

In contrast with this present degeneracy of the service, we quote the remark of an experienced shipmaster about the standing of American ships in former days. He says, that in the year 1832, when he was lying in the port of Trieste, there were many American ships waiting for cargoes, and not a single British ship could obtain a freight until all these were filled, so decided was then the preference for our vessels. Contrast this with the statement of the Hamburg insurance broker, and the inference is plain that the tone of the service must have indeed degenerated.

It would thus appear that our experience of marine disasters contrasts unfavorably with that of other countries, since insurances are more profitable in Hamburg, and British statistics show a much smaller per centage of accidents than ours. Both of these countries have adopted a system of giving certificates of competency and service to capable and worthy shipmasters. And in each of them strict investigations are made in all cases of suspicious disaster, and where the master is proved to be at fault, he is either suspended for a time from service, or has his certificate cancelled altogether; and when this happens he is unable to obtain a command. It is evident, therefore, that unless similar measures are adopted in this country, the present degeneracy in its mercantile marine will continue to increase, the number of fraudulent shipwrecks will be greatly augmented, and our commerce will be so burdened by this shameful waste of capital that he will we unable to compete with our rivals for commercial supremacy.

SHODDY.

Woolen fabrics furnished for soldiers' wear have been the means of giving the defenders of the country an idea of the thing represented by shoddy. In many instances, a whole corps have found their coats on their backs dropping to pieces after a few days wear, showing their utter worthlessness for ordinary use of the garments allowed to be imposed upon them by the carelessness or fraud of inspectors. These frail textures owe their rottenness to the liberal mixture in the fabric of an article called "shoddy," which is a discovery of a recent period, and may be ranked, we suppose, among the "latest modern improvements."

The raw material for shoddy is old rags. Woollen rags that were once consigned to the manure heap furnish this material. When the new demand for them first arose, the price was about $5 per ton; since then it has advanced. They are collected and assorted, and then baled for manufacture into carpets, shawls, linsey and black cloths. Selected rags, thus baled, when of the best description, are worth over $100 per ton. The assorters sell to the shoddy manufacturer. This agent, in the process of making old garments into new, takes these rags and passes them through a "rag machine," which is a cylinder, armed with teeth, that, revolving at high speed, pulls them to pieces, reducing them to wool, and freeing them from dust. It is now shoddy, and in this state is saturated with oil or milk, and frequently scoured in heaters, in combination with some chemicals. The process completed, the shoddy is ready for manufacture into cloth. For this purpose it is mixed with new wool in as large proportions as possible. White is used in blankets and light colored goods, and the dark descriptions for coarse cloths, carpets, &c. The "shoddy" is the products of soft woollens, but the hard or black cloths, when treated in a similar manner, produce "mungo," which is used extensively in superfine cloths, which have a finish that may deceive a good judge. It is used largely in felted fabrics.

The shoddy parts of a garment made of the mixed material give way very soon, rubbing out of the cloth. It accumulates between it and the lining. Formerly it was largely imported from England. After a while, the demand for it here was found to be so good that machines were sent over for its manufacture here. In New York there are six shoddy mills.

As we have intimated, the impositions of contractors in palming shoddy uniforms on the volunteers, left the soldiers, after a few days trial of the rotten fabrics, almost naked. It is probable that the shoddy fraud was carried to a more outrageous excess in these instances than in ordinary dealings. But it is believed that a large proportion of the cloths sent to market in ordinary times is, so to speak, adulterated by this base-born material, and that fortunes are made and pockets picked through its instrumentality to an extent of which the cheated community of shoddy-cloth wearers have no idea.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

EAST INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.

The following table illustrates the ordinary time consumed in the transmission of passengers and mails to or from London and the places named, by the overland route. By adding ten days to these, we may estimate the ordinary time to or from New York. We add, also, the ordinary fare by sailing vessels, from London and New York to some of the places named:

From London or Liverpool	Ordinary time by mail from London.	By Sailing Vessels. fm London.	By Sailing Vessels. fm N. Y.
To Japan.—Yedo,			
Kanagawa,	78 to 80 days.	....	....
Nagasaki,	65 to 67 "	£50	$250 to $300
China.—Peking,	64 to 72 "	....	....
Tien-tsin,	63 to 68 "	....	....
Hankow,	62 to 72 "	....	....
Shanghai,	54 to 60 "	£50	$250 to $300
Foo-chow-Foo,	55 to 60 "	....	....
Amoy,	52 to 58 "	....	....
Swatow,	51 to 53 "	£50	$250 to $300
Hong Kong,	47 to 49 "	....	....
Canton,	49 to 51 "	....	....
Macao,		....	....
Phillipines.—Manila,	53 to 57 "	£50	$250 to $300
Cochin-China.—Touron,		....	....
Saigon,	44 to 49 "	....	....
Siam.—Bankok,	54 to 60 "	....	....
Borneo.—Labuan,	45 to 60 "	....	....
Sarawak,	53 to 60 "	....	....
Java.—Batavia,	43 to 47 "	....	....
Malacca Sts.—Singapore,	37 to 41 "	£40	$225 to $250
Penang,	35 to 39 "	....	....

Hunt's Merchans' Magazine.

The Adulteration of Tea.—In the London *Lancet*, of August 10th, we find the result of the microscopical and chemical analysis of forty-eight samples of tea:

"Of the twenty-four specimens of black tea analyzed, every one was found to be *genuine*; of a like number of green teas, *all were adulterated*. The adulterations are mainly a coloring matter with which the tea leaf is faced, painted or glazed. Ferro-cyanide of iron, or Prussian blue, is the article most commonly used for this purpose. Sometimes, however, indigo, kaolin or China clay, and tumeric powder were found in addition. That species of tea which is denominated gunpowder is adulterated in other ways, by admixture with leaves not those of tea, with paddy husk, and particularly with 'lie tea,' so called, a leaf which resembles the tea leaf closely, and is sent to this country from China in vast quantities to be employed in adulterations here. The coloring of the tea is almost entirely done in China, and probably because it improves its appearance, and perhaps renders its sale more sure and rapid.

"Such is the result of a thorough analyzation of this article by eminent scientific men in England, and it is certainly not very flattering to the taste of those who drink green tea for the love of it. There is no *such article as unadulterated green tea*. Let the lovers of the herb remember that fact, and as they sip the delicious beverage and fancy they find in it a solvent for their aches and pains, let them also remember that they are sipping with it a solution of Prussian blue and indigo, as well as sundry other little peccadilloes that neither add to its exhilarating properties, nor yet are entirely harmless to the system. On the other hand, black teas are not adulterated, and are the only ones used by the Chinese. Knowing the impurities that are in the best of green teas, they send them to foreign ports to tickle the delicate palates of the English, the French and the Americans, who, in their view, fancy the bright, lively appearance imparted by the coloring compositions they use.

"The remedy for these wholesale adulterations is easy. It is entirely in the hands of the tea merchants. If they refuse to buy the poisoned leaf, the Chinamen will very quickly stop adulterating it."—*Hunts' Merchants' Magazine.*

The Lumber Trade.—The lumber trade of this country, according to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, was for years confined to New England, and particularly the present State of Maine. Within the past ten years the trade has greatly changed its direction, and within the past five years almost wholly. A well written essay upon the causes and effects of this would be an interesting historical record. The home trade in lumber has pressed to the extremes—from the Penobscot to the great lakes. In 1851, a member of a firm in the lumber business, at Boston, conceived the idea of working Western and Canada lumber for the Boston market, a long experience having satisfied him that the forests of Maine would, in a short time, become essentially deficient in the supply of some of the most desirable qualities of lumber for building and shipping. To show what has been the result of this enterprise, we can state that the sales made by this firm, in the first year afterwards, (1852,) were not over three hundred and fifty thousand feet. Now they sell about *twenty-five millions* annually. The business has already outgrown the proportions of one concern, and there are others here who are engaged in the business as agents of Western and Canada houses.

This lumber now takes the precedence for shipping over all other kinds; its widths, its lengths and its adaptedness to carriage excel the Eastern lumber. It is taken mostly from the forests of Michigan, Upper Canada and Western New York, and is conveyed to the seaboard by way of the canals and the St. Lawrence, and by railroad via Ogdensburg and Burlington. The better qualities are sent in large quantities to the west coast of South America, California and Australia.

The traffic in Eastern lumber has decreased proportionately; where our old firms ten years since used to average a cargo per day from the Penobscot and Kennebec, they scarcely average a cargo per week.

It has been supposed by many that we were dependent on the South for hard pine, or rather that we could not find a substitute for hard pine. It is scarcely twenty years since that the first lot of common river sawed boards arrived in this city from Mobile, consigned to E D. Peters & Co. The trade has grown since then. In 1845 the ship-builders of Boston sent out men all through the South to cut hard pine and oak for ship-building, and from this, and also from the fact that hard pine boards were generally accepted as the best for certain purposes, we have come to believe that we could not do without the Southern lumber. This is a mistake.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

American Tea.—The Washington (N. C.) *Dispatch* announces that Mr. Selby Spencer, of Hyde county, has succeeded in raising ten or twelve bushels of green tea—the veritable China tea—on his premises the present year. The seed were obtained years ago from on English captain, and the *Dispatch* thinks that Mr. Spencer's experiment demonstrates that it can be successfully raised in North Carolina. It is said to make a beverage nearly equal to the China tea.

S. C. SHAW.

The announcement of the death of this gentleman has occasioned much regret in this community. Mr. Shaw, though in the prime of life, only 36 years of age, was one of our oldest resident merchants. He was a man universally esteemed, we believe, by those acquainted with him, gentle and unassuming in his manners, and possessing in a high degree, the cardinal virtues of his profession—integrity and honor.

For some weeks past it had been evident to his friends that his health was rapidiy declining, and he was urged to withdraw for a time from the active pursuits of business, and by rest and proper medical treatment, to seek the recovery of his wasted strength; but impressed with the duties and responsibilities of his calling, he persisted in bestowing upon them his personal attention almost to the day of his death. With the many friends of Mr. Shaw we unite in mourning his premature decease.—*Mercantile Gazette.*

New York Hide Market.

[*From Brooks & Brown's Circular.*]

Wednesday, January 1st, 1862.

DRY HIDES.	Weight. lbs.	Quotations at 6 mos.
Buenos Ayres	19 @ 23	22 @ 22½
Rio Grande	19 @ 23	21 @ 22
Oronoco	19 @ 23	— @ 20
California	23 @ 25	20 @ 22
Porto Bello (open)	21 @ 23	18 @ —
" " (booked)	23 @ 24	17 @ 17½
Tampico	20 @ 22	17½ @ 18
Matamoras	20 @ 23	18½ @ 19
Vera Cruz	18 @ 19	17 @ 18
San Juan	18 @ 21	18 @ —
Chagres and Central American	16 @ 19	18 @ —
Maracaibo	21 @ 24	18 @ 19
Caraccas	22 @ 27	17 @ 18
Rio Hache	17 @ 20	16 @ 17
Bogota	19 @ 21	18 @ 19
Curacoa	20 @ 25	14 @ 16
Texas (stretched)	22 @ 24	16 @ 18
" (rough)	20 @ 25	15 @ 17
Western	20 @ 25	15 @ 16
Southern	15 @ 18	12 @ 14
Sierra Leone	9 @ 10	20 @ —
Gambia and Bissau	8 @ 9	14 @ 16
Zanzibar	10 @ 12	15 @ —
DRY SALTED HIDES.		
Maracaibo	30 @ 32	14 @ 15
Maranham	27 @ 29	14 @ 15
Pernambuco	28 @ 30	13 @ 14
Bahia	25 @ 28	12 @ 14
Savanilla and Carthagena	24 @ 28	14 @ 15
Tampico	22 @ 25	16 @ 17
Matamoras	28 @ 32	15 @ 16
California	35 @ 32	14 @ 15
Sandwich Islands	28 @ 32	15 @ 15
Southern and Western	20 @ 30	10 @ 12½
WET SALTED HIDES.		
Buenos Ayres	45 @ 50	10 @ —
Rio Grande	42 @ 48	10 @ 10½
California	45 @ 50	9 @ 9½
Para	38 @ 45	9 @ 9½
Southern and Western	40 @ 60	7 @ 7½
Texas	40 @ 50	7½ @ 8
City Slaughter (cash)	55 @ 80	6½ @ 7
EAST INDIA HIDES.		
Calcutta (city slaughter, each)		1 40 @ 1 60
" (dead green and dry salted)		1 25 @ 1 40
" Buffalo, ₩ lb		12 @ 13
Manila and Batavia "		— @ 6
Singapore "		— @ 6
Penang "		10 @ 11
DEER SKINS.		
San Juan		42 @ 46
Chagres		40 @ 45
Sisal		40 @ 50
Bolivar		30 @ 35
Mexican		— @ 40
Texas		20 @ 25
Southern		20 @ 25
GOAT SKINS.		
Tampico, ₩ lb		38 @ —
Vera Cruz		37 @ —
Buenos Ayres, do		25 @ 30
Curacoa, No 1, each		40 @ 50
" " 2, "		20 @ 25
Madras "		20 @ 25
Maracaibo "		20 @ 25

The great disturbances which have taken place in this country, and which have extended their influence to almost all civilized countries in the world, have produced great fluctuations during the past year, in almost all classes of trade in which the business in hides and leather has considerably participated.

With the opening of the year 1861, the leather trade in this city was in a very depressed condition, owing to the large amount of tanning which had been done in the years previous, which was greatly in excess of the ordinary requirements of the market. The outbreak of the rebellion in April was the cause of heavy losses to the shoe manufacturers having debts due them in the Southern States, causing many failures in that class, and bringing business comparatively to a stand still. Hides receded in price some twenty-five per cent. during the six months following. In September large orders were being filled for the requirements of the army, and business generally improved, and a rapid advance ensued, and by the 1st of November prices had reached 23 cents for Buenos Ayres, being an increase of forty per cent. from the lowest point reached, or about 7 cents per lb. From that time to the close of the year little change has taken place. An increase duty of 5 per cent., enforced in August, and the export of a large number of wet salted hides, have had a tendency to keep prices a little steadier than could have been expected, without those causes. The import has been *less* than the average for the past year, which is easily accounted for by the diminished confidence of parties usually consigning to this port.

The habits of our people have been more economizing, and enterprises of all kinds have been greatly suspended, and the consumption of leather must rapidly fall off, in consequence. The more sanguine, however, predict an early suppression of the rebellion, and consequently brisk trade with the now seceded States, in which active sales at high prices for leather, and of course for hides, would ensue.

With the close of 1861, prices are very nearly the same as at the commencement. Hides are quoted about 1 cent per lb higher for foreign dry, and about one-half cent for green domestic. Leather is rather lower for light and damaged, and a shade higher for heavy weights. The stock is about one-third larger of foreign hides, as will be seen by the figures we make below. Foreign markets exhibit a more healthy appearance, and with an increased duty our imports can hardly be expected to be excessive.

The suspension of specie payment by the banks is too recent at this writing to enable us to observe the effect on the market for hides and leather, but when paper takes the place of coin, and becomes a measure of value, it is not unlikely that prices built upon a structure easily founded, will, for the time being, run up in proportion to the facilities to build on. Possibly the recent speculative purchases of leather in our market previously alluded to, may have been prompted by the probability of the banks being compelled to take this measure.

The stock in hand is 282,000; the same time last year, 197,400; same time in 1859, 217,900.

Goat skins are still in high request, prices are nearly the same as one year ago. 40 bales Tampico sold at 30 cents, and 50 do Paina, on private terms.

Leather.—Some considerable sales have been made, as we noticed in our last on speculation, inducing somewhat more firmness among sellers with a slightly more active inquiry. We do not however change our quotations: We quote Hemlock Middle Buenos Ayres, 20@21; Heavy 20@21; Light 16@18; Oronoco Middle 17@18; Light 15@17; Oak Slaughter 21@29; Hemlock Rough 21@21½.

Ship Flying Dragon.—To the list of disasters that have occurred at our portals, and within our harbor, we have to add another—the wreck of the above-named vessel. The Flying Dragon, Capt. H. H. Watson, arrived off port on the evening of the 29th inst., in 55 days from Newcastle, N. S. W., with a cargo of 1,010 tons coal, consigned to Geo. T. Grimes. While endeavoring to enter port, and when just inside the heads, a gale struck her from the southeast, and with such violence that the pilot, who had her in charge, not being able to ascertain his precise bearings in consequence of the thickness of the weather, the rain at the time pouring in torrents, deemed it prudent to bring the ship to an anchor, but before sufficient chain could be payed out to accomplish the purpose, there being a strong flood tide running, she dragged and struck on Arch Rock, near Alcatraz Island. The assistance of a steam tug was called in, pumps worked with vigor, &c., but all was of no avail. At 10 o'clock next morning she had bilged, and was lying over on her starboard side with nothing below the top-gallant masts visable—a total wreck—She was insured.

The Flying Dragon was built at Bath, Maine, in 1853, was a staunch and fast sailing clipper, and the time necessary for a proper investigation of the matter will divulge whether blame can be attached to any one for the unfortunate occurrence. The wreck was sold yesterday at auction for $825.—*Mercantile Gazette.*

SCOVILL'S
SARSAPARILLA
....AND....
STILLINGIA
....OR....
BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP.

It is highly recommended by physicians to cure the following diseases, having their origin in a disordered state of the blood.

Scrofula, Titter or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Canker, Ulcerations and Enlargement of the Joints, Cancerous Tumors, Erysipelas, King's Evil, St. Anthony's Fire, White Swellings, Obstinate Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Rheumatism, Blotches, Pustules, Dyspepsia, etc.; Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections are cured; Chlorisis or obstructions in Females, Leucorrhea or Whites, are relieved by the use of this MEDICINE.

The medical properties of Sarsaparilla in conjunction with Stillingia are well known by all medical men to be the best compound yet discovered to cleanse and purify the blood, and eradicate all humors from the system.

We have given the Recipe to most physicians in the country, that they may know what they are using; and will continue to send it by mail to those desirous of knowing the ingredients entering into its composition, that they may prescribe it in their practice.

This preparation stands at the head of the list of remedies for curing all diseases arising from impurities in the blood or diseased matter lurking in the system.

Thousands who have used the Stillingia and Sarsaparilla will testify to its remarkable effect in removing all impurities from their blood, giving tone and vigor to the whole human frame, and restoring a healthy action to all the functions of the body.

The testimonials received in its favor from many members of the Medical Faculty would, were we to publish them, fill a large volume.

It is prepared under the supervision of one of the oldest and best practical chemists in the country, (Mr. W. S. Merrill, Cincinnati,) so as to insure an uniformity of composition and purity in all the ingredients.

As a spring remedy, to purify and cleanse the blood, leaving it free from all humors and impurity, we assert with confidence, there is no better remedy.

Sold by all Druggists, and by
REDINGTON & CO., Agents,
409 and 411 Clay st., San Francisco.
To whom all orders should be addressed.
nov21-3m



JARVIS JEWETT,
AGENT,
jy13 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

EXCELSIOR
STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.
TOWNE & BACON,
BOOK, CARD AND JOB
PRINTERS,
536 Clay Street,
Opposite Leidesdorff,
(EXTENDING THROUGH TO MERCHANT STREET,)
SAN FRANCISCO,

CHAS. W. YOUNG,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY, CUTLERY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS
Kelsey's Block, Commercial st., near Pine,
NEVADA CITY.
Watches Carefully Repaired and Jewelry Made to Order.
ALL ARTICLES GUARANTEED.
je13-3m

T. W. STROBRIDGE,
J STREET, CORNER FIFTH,
SACRAMENTO.
Keeps a large and varied stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adapted to the season, and at prices to INSURE SATISFACTION to all.
Also, Agent for
WHEELER & WILSONS SEWING MACHINES.
Which above all others are suited to family uses. Stitch alike on both sides; all improvements and HEMMER for sixty dollars and upwards. Exhibition and sales room corner Fifth and J, Sacramento.
mh18-tf

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,
(Between Kearny and Montgomery.)
EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices for the same quality of material.
Sole agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.
Interments procured in Lone Mountain and all the other Cemeteries. nov22-3m

LIGHT! LIGHT!!
J. B. OWENS & CO., 102 J STREET, Sacramento, have constantly on hand the largest and most perfect assortment of Coal Oil Lamps ever seen on this coast, comprising
Fifty Varieties of Stand Lamps.
—Also—
Chandelier, Hall and Hanging Lamps, Coal Oil Lanterns, etc.
Kerosene Oil of the best quality. Chimnies and Wicks in large quantities, and a complete stock of HALE'S PATENT COAL OIL BURNER.
All orders from Dealers promptly supplied.
je20-6m

DR. PRATT,
DENTIST,
☞ Office in Tucker's Academy of Music,
MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Between California and Pine streets.)
PRICES THE SAME AS CHARGED BY the best Dentists in the city to the wealthy; half price or less to the laboring classes, or those who complain of hard times.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
Dr. Pratt is a Graduate of the Rush Medical College of Illinois, and also a Graduate of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, at Cincinnati. Fourteen years in practice.
REFERENCES:
Rev. Eleazer Thomas, Rev. Sam'l D. Simond, John Reynolds, Esq., S. McCulloch, Esq., Rev. Robert McElroy, Judge S S. Wright, P. Whitbeck, Esq.
dec. 19.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
MAKE THE BEST
CLOTHING.
Furnishing Goods, all Kinds,
Retailing for Cash, at Wholesale Prices.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
Clothing,
Furnishing Goods,
Trunks,
Valises,
Carpet Bags,
Umbrellas,
Etc.,
—TO BE—
Found in any Retail House in California.
Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.
FRENCH. WILSON & CO.,
Next door to the What Cheer House,
And No. 323 Montgomery street, near California, in Tucker's Building, San Francisco.
Manufacturing Establishment, No. 102 Liberty st., New York.
P. S.—Measures taken for Goods from our house in New York, and delivered to any part of this State without extra charge. fe7 1y

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
MINER'S FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP
First Street, between Howard and Folsom,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Flour, Saw, and Quartz Mill Machinery, &c., Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.
HAVING associated ourselves together in the above business, we are now prepared to carry it on in all its branches on as extensive a scale as any in the State. Having been engaged in it in San Francisco for the last eight years, working WITH OUR OWN HANDS, we will say to persons wanting Machinery of any kind, we can furnish it on as short notice, at as reasonable rates, and of as good workmanship, as any other shop in California; and pledge ourselves that no job shall leave our shop until it is done in a thorough and workmanlike manner.
Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture of Quartz Mills and Mining Machinery, having had large experience in that branch of the business.
HOWLAND'S PATENT ROTARY QUARTZ MILLS.
Our Mr. Howland's contract with the "Pacific Foundry" for the exclusive manufacture of these valuable Mills having expired, we have got up a new set of patterns, and shall manufacture and sell them at REDUCED PRICES.
In the line of CASTINGS we expect to excel. White Iron will in all cases be used for Stamp Shoes and Dies. We also manufacture
KING'S PATENT SHINGLE MACHINES,
Cutting one thousand per hour, the best in use; and
Knox' Amalgamators.
W. H. HOWLAND. R. B. ANGELL. E. T. KING
ap26-1y

FAMILY GROCERIES
AND PROVISIONS,
No. 205 CLAY STREE, PLAZA.
ROWLAND & WALKER keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, which they offer at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times; quality guaranteed.
Goods carefully packed and delivered on the boats, or any part of the city, without extra charge.
As we confine ourselves exclusively to Groceries, our customers can always rely on our ability to supply their wants with any article in our line.
N. B.—Fresh Butter, direct from two of the best dairies in the State.
Pure Java Coffee roasted and ground on the premises daily.
de21 ROWLAND & WALKER.

TREMONT HOUSE,
Nos. 124 and 126 JACKSON STREET,
Between Sansome and Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.
F. E. WEYGANT,................Proprietor.
THIS Hotel is a four story granite front fire-proof building, and conducted as a
LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
It is well arranged with Family or Single Rooms, and at VERY MODERATE PRICES.
A FREE COACH
will be in attendance at the Boats to convey passengers to the above House.
The TREMONT HOUSE is centrally located, and convenient to all the River, Bay and Ocean Steamers, Stage Office, and Places of Amusement.
Important improvements are now being made, and more rooms added. There is attached to this House a
BATH HOUSE, BARBER SHOP AND LAUNDRY.
A Free Shower Bath for Boarders.
sept17
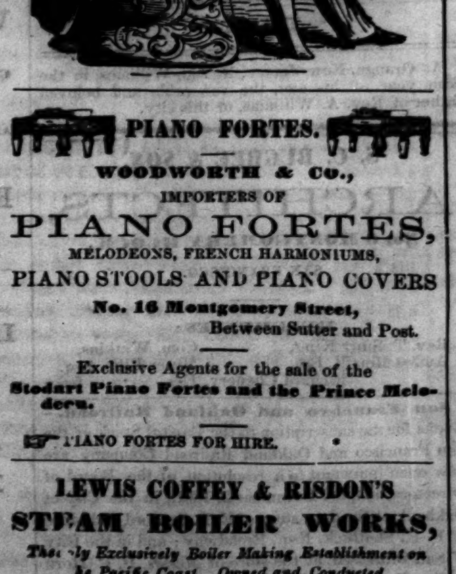
PRESBYTERIAN
BOARD OF PUBLICATION.
This Board has now in San Francisco, a large assortment of Religious Books ranging from
PICTORIAL FIRST LESSONS,
TO
CALVIN'S INSTITUTES.
Pastors who will supply their people with these publications will be allowed a satisfactory discount.
Two hundred and seventy-two of the works are expressly for Sabbath Schools.
TOTAL CATALOGUE PRICE, $91 00,
Or, in cheaper binding, $77 45.
They are in pleasant narrative style, and decidedly religious. Children love these books.
JACOBUS' NOTES
On Matthew, on Mark and Luke, on John and on Acts; in all, five volumes, are a very great help to Sabbath School Teachers, or to any Student of the Bible. Sold separate or together.
JACOBUS' QUESTIONS
Accompanying these Notes, introduce into each lesson one or more questions from the shorter Catechism, greatly aiding the Teacher in communicating clear religious truth.
Tracts furnished at the rate of 15 pages for 1 ct.
Every Christian ought to keep and distribute them. Many might thus be saved who are left to perish unwarned.
The whole work of distribution on this coast is at very considerable pecuniary loss to the Board.
Catalogues furnished when desired.
The above may be purchased, at retail, from C. Beach, Montgomery street.
☞ Address, without care, Rev. S. T. Wells, San Francisco. jan9

ESMERALDA, MONO,
....AND....
OTHER MINING DISTRICTS.
ATWILL & CO., OF VIRGINIA CITY, hav established a Branch of their
"Mining and Real Estate Agency,"
at ESMERALDA, MONO, and every other Mining District on the eastern slope of the Sierra Mountains.
Deeds received for recording. Commissions, etc., attended to. ATWILL & CO.,
mh7 Virginia City, U. T.

REMOVAL!
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS and the public that we have removed to the large Store,
No. 419 Montgomery street,
Near California, (Le Count's Building.)
Thankful for past patronage, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of same.
A. ROMAN & CO.,
Booksellers, Importers and Publishers.
fe6

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK,
Blank Books and Fine Stationery,
WRITING PAPERS,
WRAPPING PAPERS,
INKS OF ALL KINDS,
ETC., ETC.
GOLD PENS AND FINE POCKET CUTLERY.
A Good Assortment Always on Hand, and at the Lowest Rates.
423 Sansome st., between Clay and Commercial.
jan6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

TYLER BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,
American, English and French Stationery,
Standard and Miscellaneous Books,
Bibles,
Prayer and
Hymn Books,
Portfolios,
Scrap Albums,
Portmonnaies,
CHILDRENS'
A B C D E Cards, Blocks, Picture Books, Linen and Paper Primers.
STORY BOOKS, &c., &c.,
180 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.



PIANO FORTES.
WOODWORTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
PIANO FORTES,
MELODEONS, FRENCH HARMONIUMS,
PIANO STOOLS AND PIANO COVERS
No. 16 Montgomery Street,
Between Sutter and Post.
Exclusive Agents for the sale of the
Stodart Piano Fortes and the Prince Melodeon.
☞ PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.
ALL orders for New Work or the repairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.
☞ Old Stand—Corner Bush and Market Sts., San Francisco.
LEWIS COFFEY, jy3-3m J. N. RISDON

Great Medical Discovery!!
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD & LIVER
SYRUP.
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP,
OR
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
For the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Skin Diseases, and all other Diseases, which are caused by an
IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.
This Blood and Liver Syrup
IS WARRANTED
To cure all Scrofulous and other diseases that originate from the Blood or Liver.
READ THE STATEMENT OF M. McWILLIAMS, who is an Elder in Rev. Horace Bushnell's Church, regarding the cure of his daughter, who was, to all appearances crippled for life with the terrible disease, Scrofula.
Cincinnati, February 28th, 1859.
Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co.—Dear Sirs:—I feel it my duty to write you, and let you know what your Blood and Liver Syrup has done for my daughter, and that by publishing it, others who may suffer with the same disease may know of it, and by its use derive great benefit. My daughter has been sorely afflicted with Scrofula, attended with great pain, for more than two years. She had some five or six running ulcers on one of her feet, one on her hip and one on her back. At this time, from the high recommendation of your Blood and Liver Syrup in curing such diseases, I was induced to try it. She commenced using it, and as the medicine acted on the blood, the sores commenced to heal—she is now gaining strength. I have only used three bottles of the medicine, and she can now walk quite well. Your Blood and Liver Syrup has done wonders in restoring her health.
I remain yours, M. McWILLIANS.
Statement of Rev. Horace Bushnell, City Missionary and Pastor of the Presbyterian Church:
Cincinnati, March 2d, 1859.
Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co.—Dear Sirs:—M. McWilliams, Esq., is an elder in the Church in which I am Pastor. I am acquainted with the circumstances of the case of his daughter, and have no hesitancy in saying that I consider the cure truly wonderful. HORACE BUSHNELL.
Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup.
For sale by all the principal Druggists everywhere.
Reddington & Co. sole Agents for Pacific Coast
dec 26

BRAY & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Corner Front and Clay Streets.
SOLE AGENTS OF ALVISO FLOUR.
JOHN G. BRAY, 3m W. A. BRAY

R. E. COLE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
715 Clay street, opposite the Plaza.
SAN FRANCISCO.
jan6-3m

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN,
BEING THE
SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED
AGAINST ALL COMPETITORS!!
R. H. VANCE,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets
San Francisco.
HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs,—it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be procured at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.
Having reduced my prices more than THIRTY PER CENT. no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.
It has been acknowledged by all that during the past SEVEN YEARS I have far excelled all other Artists in California, in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.
Our Plain Photographs have never been equalled, and they are pronounced in the Eastern States to be superior to any taken there or in Europe.
Our Crayon Portraits from miniature to life size can not be surpassed. I have secured the best talent in the State to work them.
Hereafter our India Ink Photographs will be superior to anything in this branch of the art ever before executed in this country. As a warrant of this assertion, I have only to inform the public that I have made arrangements for my India Ink work, with the Nahl Bros., and with Mr. Edouart, (who has recently arrived from Europe,) and who are known to be the best Artists in the State and who have an European reputation.
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.
I have received the assistance of two more of the best Artists in the State, in connection with Mr. Wise, whose reputation as an Artist is well known, to color Photographs in oil or water colors. Those wishing Colored Photographs either on paper or on canvas, can hereafter depend upon the perfection of the work with more dispatch than heretofore.
Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the
GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES
at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by changes of climate, dampness and other accidents which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed and will stand FOREVER.
You have but to ask yourselves the simple question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.
I have also introduced into my establishment, Stereoscopic Likenesses, on glass, the only ones of the kind taken in the State. Also, Stereoscopic Views of the principal places in the State, with forty different views taken in the Yo-Semite Valley, (including its immense water falls of which one is twenty five hundred feet high,) and of the Mariposa Big Trees, one of which is ninety-four feet in circumference.
Duplicates of the above views can be furnished if ordered.
I have arranged my business so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and without detention to my numerous customers, having FOUR TIMES the capacity of any other room in the State.
Remember the Place,
R. H. VANCE,
sep12-3m cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

CALIFORNIA CHEESE DEPOT.
THE undersigned offer for sale the choicest dairies of Cheese made in the State, including over thirty dairies from
ANTIOCH,
BODEGA,
CONTRA COSTA,
GILROY,
OAKLAND,
MARTINEZ,
MISSION SAN JOSE,
PETALUMA, AND
RUSSIAN RIVER.
At prices varying from 12½ cents to 18 cents per lb.
DODGE & SHAW,
94 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE MANUFACTORY.
WE have now on hand 300,000 pounds, and are constantly manufacturing
MANILA CORDAGE AND HAY ROPE,
of all sizes, and to order as wanted.
For sale at lowest market rates.
TUBBS & CO.,
oc22-tf 139 Front street.

DR. H. AUSTIN,
DENTIST. DENTIST.
Is now prepared to put up Artificial Teeth on an entirely new process, which, for Cheapness, Beauty and Cleanliness, is not to be surpassed by any other method. Teeth filled with GOLD, or CRYSTAL CEMENT, at the most reasonable prices.
182 Washington street,
n30-3m Over San Francisco Baths.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
133 Clay street, San Francisco.
BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.
N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State. mh15-3m